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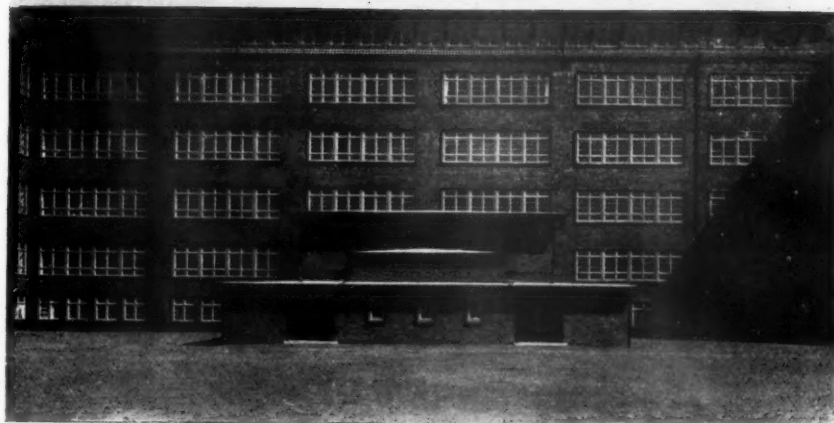
19 SEPTEMBER 1931

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A WINDOW AT MELROSE ABBEY  
From a Sketch by T. M. Rickman, 1851



VOLKSSCHULE LANGENFORT. ELEVATION TO PLAYGROUND  
Architect, Professor Fritz Schumacher

## The Modern Volksschule of Hamburg

BY R. NEVILLE BROWN, A.R.I.B.A.

WHILE large additions and alterations to schools in England are being carried out as a result of the Hadow Report, which stresses the necessity of providing further accommodation for special subjects in our elementary schools, it may be of interest to describe some of their German prototypes, *i.e.*, the Volksschulen.

The Volksschule corresponds very closely to our elementary school, being the lowest grade of the three groups of educational establishment provided. It is as well to realise that in Germany there are three distinct groups of schools, and that all children must attend the lowest grade (Volksschule) until they attain a certain standard of education—namely, the fourth class. It is then decided by the intended vocation of the children, rather than by the parents' position or

purse, whether they are to complete their education at the Volksschule or be admitted to one of the higher grades of school.

The highest grade is called the Gymnasium, and has three sub-divisions: Gymnasium, Realgymnasium and Oberrealschule. The next grade is similarly subdivided: Progymnasium, Realprogymnasium and Realschule, and the third grade or elementary school is called the Volksschule. As the chief aim of all German educational systems appears to be to build up a great industrial people by means of a thorough technical education, it is natural that great importance should be attached to the highest form of technical education by every state and city throughout Germany. It is noticeable that a beginning is made even in the lowest grade of these three more or less parallel main

*I wish to thank those who made it possible for me to visit the modern school buildings of Hamburg. Mr. Thomas Walling, M.A., the Director of Education for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, kindly wrote to various Authorities in Germany on my behalf, and the Vice-Consul in Hamburg, Major Powell, was so good as to introduce me to Professor Fritz Schumacher, Honorary Corresponding Member of the*

*R.I.B.A., the Architectural Director for the Free City of Hamburg. Professor Schumacher arranged for me to visit the latest school buildings designed by him in different parts of the city, as well as showing me his large collection of models of future schools. I have also to thank Herr Hagen and the officials of the Ministry of Education in Berlin.*



ILLUSTRATION SHOWING A TYPICAL CLASSROOM

groups to shape the course of instruction on a scientific basis towards the finishing courses at the Continuation and Higher Technical Schools and Universities, which are probably the finest of their kind in the world. At the present time in England facilities for study of special subjects are being added to the elementary schools by the addition of special subject rooms such as Science Laboratories, Metalwork, Woodwork, Cookery and Laundry rooms, etc., which subjects are now included in the curriculum.

The addition of gymnasia to elementary schools in this country is a recent innovation, while in Germany they have been considered a necessity, owing no doubt to the more restricted nature of their playgrounds as compared with the standard area per child adopted in this country. By this it must not be assumed that outside exercise and play are not practised, but that the gymnasium is used for physical drill in inclement weather, as well as for gymnastics. In all the new schools with accommodation for 400 boys and 400 girls two gymnasia are provided, one fourteen metres by twenty-five metres, and a smaller one approximately fourteen metres by twenty metres.

School starts very much earlier, and the hours of attendance are rather different from ours. The children

begin work at eight o'clock and continue until one-thirty in the summer (there being no summer-time in Germany), and in the winter from nine o'clock until two-thirty in the afternoon.

A break of twenty to thirty minutes is allowed for breakfast, and several small periods of about ten minutes are arranged during the morning, together with a period for organised games or physical drill, in which one or more classes take part. The curriculum also differs in various parts of the country, and it is quite impossible to generalise, as the Free Cities and States have their own systems uncontrolled by the legislation of the Ministry of Education in Berlin. As a rule the attendance at school between the age of six to fourteen years is compulsory.

To a British architect visiting the modern school buildings in Germany, perhaps the most striking feature is the complete lack of cross ventilation in classrooms. This absolute disregard of cross ventilation, and the fact that cloakrooms for the scholars are not provided, the corridors being used for this purpose, effects the plan to a considerable extent. The elementary school in England has developed during the last twenty-five years from the concentrated central hall type of plan to either the open corridor type or to the





ILLUSTRATION SHOWING A TYPICAL TURNHALLE

quadrangle type of plan. Both types are as a rule single storey buildings, and being designed to admit a maximum amount of sunshine and fresh air, extensive sites are required, which are difficult and expensive to obtain in large cities. In Germany the sites are small so that the buildings are of necessity compact and of many storeys with a type of plan very different from our own.

In this country it has been the practice to place the blocks of out-offices some distance from the main buildings, but it is now realised, as shown by the plans of the most modern schools, that it is not essential for reasons of hygiene to make the children walk, often in bad weather, a considerable distance to reach their respective latrines. It was formerly necessary to have the latrines a detached unit on account of the type of closet used, generally without the provision of a covered way, thus subconsciously retarding one of the most vital habits of good health.

The Germans have gone a step further by providing both lavatories and w.c.s inside the main building, the former being entered directly from the main central corridor, and the w.c.s from a small room beyond without the provision of a cross-ventilating lobby between them and the corridor. Undoubtedly this arrangement would not find favour in our country,

but the middle course of attaching the latrines to the main building and making them of easy access will contribute largely to the formation of healthy habits.

It will be seen therefore that the planning is to a certain extent simplified and that it is possible to repeat the main lines of the ground floor plan on the many storeys without detriment to the principles of German school planning, and that the heights of these buildings are determined by the economic possibilities of the sites which are considerably smaller than those in this country.

The majority of the sites visited were of a fairly level nature, but where this was not so, they had been most skilfully adopted to meet the requirements. In one case an open-air theatre had been formed with the buildings grouped round making a vast auditorium, the flat roofs being used by the audience composed of the scholars and their parents. Where space allows football fields are provided, and in nearly all playgrounds there is a small patch of sand for jumping exercises. The boundary fencing, especially where there are large trees in the playground, is composed of steel uprights with large mesh steel wire netting, and this occurs even when the playgrounds abut on to the street. The area of playing space per child is smaller



VOLKSSCHULE IN THE WENDENSTRASSE  
Staircase window from the street and from the corridor  
Architect, Professor Fritz Schumacher

than that provided in this country, but this is no doubt accounted for by the fact that boys' and girls' playgrounds are not separate. In the older schools separate playgrounds were always provided. The surface of the playgrounds and often that of the playing fields is composed of a coarse sandy gravel from the river beds on a base of crushed brick. A paved walk from the school to the entrances to the playground and continued round the playground forms a pleasant feature, as trees are planted at intervals and seats are placed between them. The drinking fountains are not placed in the playgrounds, but inside the buildings. Where space permits small plots of garden are arranged, which are tended by the children and serve a double purpose by providing specimens for study in botany, as well as instruction in gardening. The actual area allowed for each child in elementary school playgrounds in Hamburg is two-and-a-half square metres.

The school entrances lead through a small lobby to

the main central corridor, from which all the rooms are entered. Situated near to the entrances are the various waiting rooms, parents interview rooms and the staff rooms, etc. At each end of this corridor are placed the stairs, with such enormous windows as that shown in the illustration of the school in the Wendenstrasse and which are necessitated by the impossibility of obtaining light to the corridor by any other means. The basement is used for changing rooms, lavatories and shower-baths, stores and heating chamber. The floors are of reinforced concrete, and very often those of the gymnasias are of the same construction, as they are generally placed one above the other. The buildings are always three or more storeys in height, the plan of the ground floor being repeated with only slight modifications on the other floors. The buildings are, without exception, carried out in brick and the roofs, being flat, are often used as additional playing space and also by classes in astronomy studies.

The classrooms vary considerably in size, but the average room for 32-36 scholars, which are the usual numbers allowed for, appears to be 6 metres by 8 metres, which gives a floor area of about 517 square feet. Taking an average number of scholars as 34 per classroom, this gives an approximate floor area of nearly 15½ square feet per scholar. The height of classrooms is about the same as our own, being as a rule 3½ metres.

The size and type of furniture also varies considerably, but in most cases dual desks are used. The space allowed for the teacher is about 7 feet, and ample cupboard accommodation is provided at each side of the blackboard, which is in three leaves to fold one over the other. The windows occupy almost the entire external wall space, and are double on account of the more rigorous climate. All sections are made to open inwards, but the effective ventilating area appeared to be less than that required in England on account of the double sashes. Windows to all rooms, including the classrooms, are fitted with curtains. In most classrooms a hand-basin is fitted, with soap and towel provided, and in some rooms a sink, the latter generally in the art room.

The special subject rooms such as physics and science laboratories are arranged much as in our secondary schools, but with the furniture and fittings on a more elaborate scale. The rooms are fitted with the latest type of lantern, and with a remarkable number of showcases containing working models of scientific and botanical interest. Very often a room is devoted entirely to collections of these models and for specimens of various kinds.

In classrooms where languages are taught a wireless apparatus is installed, so that the scholars may listen to the French and English talks.

The Director, or Headmaster of the School, has a study which is placed near the principal entrance, and adjacent to this is an office, a visitors' room, and very often a small apartment for interviews with parents. Medical inspection and waiting rooms are also provided.

The gymnasia (Turnhalle) are generally placed at one end of the main building, and as a rule two are provided for each school. The apparatus is in most cases movable, the wall bars projecting at right angles to the walls, and secured by steel chains along the top and fastened at each end by stays to the floor.

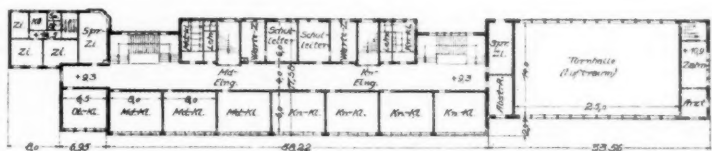
The school in the Wendenstrasse was completed in August of last year, and is one of the most up-to-date Volksschule in Hamburg. The building has accommodation for 400 boys and 400 girls in 30 classrooms and 11 special rooms. The site, which is fairly level, is bounded on two sides by streets, one of which, the Wendenstrasse, has a small amount of heavy traffic, while the other is a private street. The building is placed right up to both the street frontages, the playground, together with a public playing field, being provided at the back. The surface of both is composed of sandy gravel, and trees have been planted and a number of seats provided. There is a small shed which is used as a dressing room for those using the public playground.

The boys' and girls' entrances are from the Wendenstrasse, and, as will be seen from the plan, a short flight of steps in the entrance vestibules, which are carried out in silver-grey facing bricks, leads up to the main corridor. This is placed centrally and runs the entire length of the building. At each end of the corridor are the stairs, which are lighted by the windows illustrated in the photograph. At first it might appear that these windows are unnecessarily large, but as the corridor

depends almost entirely on this lighting, which runs up through all floors, it is realised that their size is required. Opposite the stairs on each floor are placed the drinking fountains, carried out in cream-coloured tiles, with a sculptured plaque in low relief placed above the shallow bowl which contains the three jets of drinking water.

In the basement provision is made for large cloak-rooms, lavatories and changing rooms, and opening out of the latter is a room containing 11 showers with hot and cold water, and complete with electric fans to extract the steam, the whole wall surface being tiled. These cloak-rooms are not used in the sense that an English school cloak-room is used, but are for the use of the scholars after gymn, physical exercise or games. The changing rooms, sprays, showers and douches are also for this purpose, or for children who have not adequate bathing facilities at home. Gymn is generally practised in bathing costumes, as also physical drill outside in summer time.

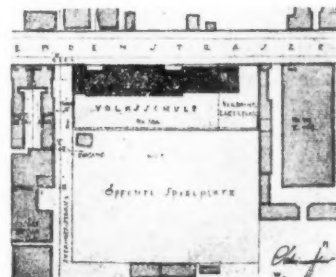
The Turnhalle is on the basement level and is 25 metres long by 14 metres broad. The walls up to sill height, which in this case is about 8 feet from the floor level, are carried out in plum-coloured brick with four bands of black bricks on edge. A radiator is placed in every window recess and all the windows are fitted with curtains. The windows in the Turnhalle are single and have six divisions, the upper and lower two portions of which are centre pivot hung. Above the brickwork is cream-coloured plaster of a very rough texture as also the ceiling. The woodwork throughout the Turnhalle is painted vermilion, with the exception of the entrance doors and those at each side of the recess for the platform, which are dark grey. Above the stage recess is a clock of modernist design. It is a fine room, capable of being used as a



GRUNDRISS. 1 : 1000

LAGEPLAN. 1 : 4000

Volksschule Wendenstrasse



BLOCK PLAN AND GROUND FLOOR PLAN OF THE SCHOOL IN THE WENDENSTRASSE, HAMBURG

Architect, Professor Fritz Schumacher

Ob-Kl—Advanced classroom. Md-Kl—Girls' classroom. Kn-Kl—Boys' classroom. Lehr—Book store. Warte-Z—Waiting room. Schulleiter—Headmaster's room. Spr Zi—

Parents' room for interviews. Abst. R—Store. Turnhalle (Luftraum)—Gymnasium (upper part). Zahn—Dental clinic. Arzt—Doctor's room.

gymnasium or for various school functions, as the wall bars and other apparatus are movable and the floor is covered with cork parquet which is highly polished. There are no large public halls in this part of the city and the assembly hall is often used for public functions of different kinds.

in this locality. Opposite the school there is a large vacant site on which it is proposed to build a church, and this fact has been taken into consideration when the school and adjacent blocks of flats were designed, in order to form a harmonious group of buildings when all are completed.



VOLKSSCHULE AMALIE DIETRICHS-WEG: North-East elevation, to the canal  
Architect, Professor Fritz Schumacher

The special rooms are composed of the following :— Four workrooms, two for boys and two for girls, two physical laboratories, two chemical laboratories, two rooms for biology and a room for collections and specimens. All these rooms, together with the ordinary classrooms, the lavatories and w.c.'s for the staff and scholars, open off the main corridor, the latter without the provision of any cross-ventilating lobby.

There is a study for the Director of the School and a room for the doctor, adjoining which is a waiting room, where the children are weighed, examined, etc., and where their weight records are kept. At the corner of the Wendenstrasse and the side street, at the end of the main building, two dwellings are provided for the caretakers of the school.

The new school Amalie Dietrichs-Weg is situated close to the Prussian boundary of the city, and has been built to deal with the children whose parents occupy the vast series of artisans' flats recently erected

The site has a slight fall towards the canal, and it has been found necessary to sink the playground below the level of the Alderstrasse, across which it faces the vacant site for the church. The site is surrounded on all sides by streets, one of which is bordered by the canal. The playground is supplied with seats, and trees have been planted at the edge of a paved walk which encircles the playing space. There are two loggias entered from the playground, one at each end of the Turnhalle. The building is five storeys in height and is built of multi-coloured brick and, as usual, the flat roofs are of reinforced concrete. The classrooms are placed on the north-east side of the main building, and the subsidiary rooms such as staff rooms, waiting rooms and lavatories together with boys' and girls' entrances are placed on the south-west side. The gymnasias, placed one above the other, lie on that side of the site which faces the canal and have apparatus rooms and changing rooms adjoining, which are fitted with sprays and douches. These rooms are

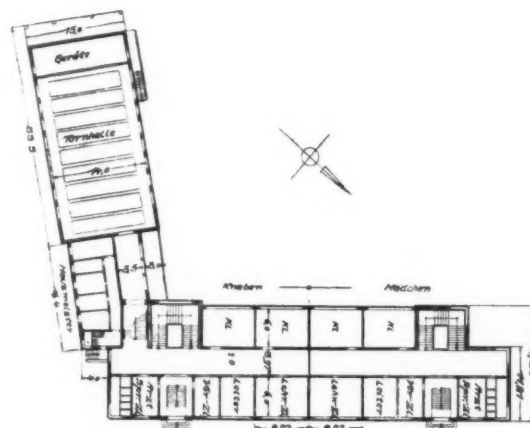


adaptable as dressing rooms when necessary for the production of plays, as they are complete with lavatories. The walls of the gymnasia are plastered and coloured a dull yellow, the paintwork being carried out in two shades of grey with parts in a bright yellow. The doors are devoid of any mouldings and the floor is covered with a polished linoleum. Radiators are placed under every window, the sills of the latter being about five feet from the floor. The windows reach almost to the ceiling and have orange-coloured curtains. Wall bars are fitted to the piers and, as usual, are made to be easily removed when required. At the south end of the ground floor gymnasium there is a loggia containing a small drinking fountain, and above this loggia is a dental clinic and two rooms where the senior scholars may meet for discussions in the evening. From the gymnasium, which is placed on a lower level than the main building, the central corridor is reached by a broad flight of steps of dark coloured artificial stone. Opposite these stairs and placed against the corridor wall, which is plastered and painted a golden yellow, is a fine drinking fountain in turquoise blue faience. To the right are the rooms of the Director, and on the left is one of the two main staircase wings, which has a very large window running up the full height of the building and which ends in a squat tower with a flat roof and glazed on all sides. From this tower access is gained to the roof. The classrooms are the usual size and no provision is made for cross ventilation, and the doors are unglazed so that supervision from the corridor is not possible. On the other side of the central corridor are lavatories and w.c.'s for the teachers and the scholars, a room for the doctor, a waiting room, and a room for the staff. Then comes a division between the girls' and boys' departments and the same accommodation is repeated.

There are thirty-two classrooms, including two reserve classrooms, and in addition there are four technical workrooms, five rooms for scientific instruction, physics, chemistry and biology, and a room for "collections," which as usual contains a varied collection of models. There is also a room for singing, and an art room, two libraries, one for the use of the staff and one for the scholars, and a small room placed near the Director's study for the reception of parents. This school when visited in September last was not quite completed but was to be opened the following month.

The school at Langenfort was one of the first to be built after the War and represents a great step forward in the planning of the Volksschule. It is distinctly noticeable that many of the features which are to be found in the modern schools had their tentative beginnings at Langenfort. The site, which is much larger than the average school site, is well laid out,

with the playground and playing field surrounded with trees and forming a screen from the streets which enclose it on all sides. The building is of brick with a



THE VOLKSSCHULE AMALIE DIETRICH'S-WEG

Ground Floor Plan

Architect, Professor Fritz Schumacher

Geräte—Store for gymnastic apparatus.

Turnhalle—Gymnasium.

Hausmeister—Caretaker's house.

Arzt Spr-Zi—Doctor's room and for interviews with parents.

Vor-Zi—Waiting room.

Leiter—Headmaster's room.

Lehr-Zi—Staff room.

Kl—Classroom.

Mädchen—Girls.

Knaben—Boys.

pitched roof of tiles and faces almost north and south, being slightly set back from the road. The classrooms are placed on the south side of the building, and two are placed in the west wing to balance those provided for the infants at the east end of the building, while the lavatories and w.c.'s are placed at each end of these wings. The gymnasium is in the centre of the building and divides the girls' and boys' departments. The gymnasium, unlike those in the newer schools, obtains light from the two shorter ends and is incorporated in the main building, being built upon for about two-thirds of its length, and has a spectators' gallery. The school building is balanced on the layout by a high school which has not yet been built.

The rooms provided for kindergarten, a singing room, and greatly increased floor space for the science rooms with a better type of furniture and fittings are other new departures from the pre-war type of school.

## GENERALLY.

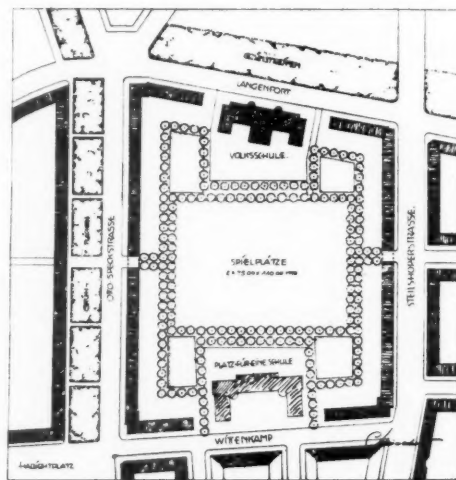
Entrances are separate for boys and girls and are generally entered direct from the street, the playgrounds being placed at the back of the building. Very often there is a flight of steps leading up to the main corridor, necessitated by the inclusion of a basement in the building. The entrance doors are glazed or light is obtained by means of a fanlight, and the vestibule is carried out in facing brick, with steps in artificial stone. Corridors are very broad, being as a rule at least twelve feet in width and usually run the entire length of the building from one stair to the other. The floor is composed of artificial stone in squares on concrete, with a skirting, and sometimes the architraves to the doors are of the same material. The walls are plastered and painted some bright colour. There are no dadoes and provision is made for the scholars' hats and knapsacks by means of a double row of large cloak hooks in the corridor. Staircases are placed at each end of the corridor and are of concrete and finished with a non-slip surface, the iron handrail and balusters being painted in one or more brilliant colours and rising from an artificial stone curb. The stairs, which have to serve sometimes as many as six floors, are about eight feet in width and are lighted by enormous windows. Drinking fountains are placed inside the buildings in nearly every case and are made a most distinctive feature, being carried out in coloured tiles or faience, with a figure in the same material placed above the shallow bowl containing the jets of drinking water. They are placed in the corridors opposite the staircase landings on every floor.

The larger of the gymnasias is often used as an assembly hall and the finish to walls and floors is naturally better than if this room was merely used for gymn and physical drill. Windows are arranged on each of the longer sides and reach almost to the ceiling and are fitted with curtains. The floors are covered with cork

parquet in large slabs or with linoleum, the walls being plastered either from the skirting or from above a brick dado reaching to sill height which varies in height from five to eight feet above the floor.

All apparatus is made so that it can be removed or placed against the walls, in order that the room may be used for concerts or other functions.

The average classroom has an approximate floor area of five hundred square feet and the usual number of scholars to each classroom is from thirty-two to thirty-six, the height of the rooms being almost the same as in this country. All rooms have wood-block floors, and in the older schools the floors are covered with linoleum. Glazed brick dadoes, or, in fact, any sort of wall dado, are not used either in the classrooms or



Above—

## BLOCK PLAN OF THE VOLKSSCHULE AT LANGENFORT

Architect, Professor Fritz Schumacher

Spielplatz—Public playground. Platz für eine Schule—Playground for the future Higher School. The small spaces surrounded by trees are for the use of small children and old people.

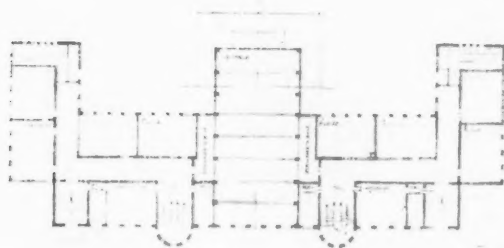
To left—

THE VOLKSSCHULE AT LANGENFORT  
Ground Floor Plan

Architect, Professor Fritz Schumacher

Mädchen—Girls' lavatories and w.c.'s.  
Knaben—Boys' lavatories and w.c.'s.  
Kindergarten—Small children's playroom.  
Turnhalle—Gymnasium.  
Zuschauertribüne—Spectators' gallery.  
Spr. Zm.—Parents' interview room.  
Schulleiter—Headmaster.  
Vor Zimmer—Waiting room.

VOLKSSCHULE LANGENFORT  
GR. N. 1927 (1:25,000)



MA 1:25,000

Gr. N. 1927



corridors. The wall surface is plastered and painted some light colour. The windows which are double occupy nearly all the external wall space and are about one quarter or more of the floor area, and have all sections made to open in, and are fitted with curtains. Under the window boards in a slight recess are seven or eight small diameter heating pipes which run along the whole length of the window, so that radiators are dispensed with. All the schools have electric light, and as a rule only one light is provided to each classroom. Very often a lavatory basin is fitted, with soap and towel provided, in the classrooms, and in the art rooms a sink as well. There is ample cupboard space provided and there is usually a raised dais for the teacher. Classroom doors, unlike those in this country, are not glazed and are flush panelled. No provision whatever is made for cross-ventilation, and where there are fanlights over the doors they are for the sole reason of obtaining a little extra light to the corridor. Classroom furniture is of wood on tubular steel uprights and as a rule dual desks are used. Special subject rooms are more numerous than in an elementary school in this country at the present time, and a particular feature in the German schools is the provision of a room for collections, and which contains a wonderful assortment of models of all kinds, mechanical, scientific and biological. A lantern of the latest kind is always installed, and the furniture and fittings are as elaborate as those in some of our secondary schools, some of the desks being adaptable for making experiments or for taking notes.

In some of the schools a saving scheme has been started for the scholars and automatic saving machines are placed in the corridors.

Male and female staff rooms are generally placed near the entrances, with their respective cloak-rooms and lavatories.

The Director of the School has a study and sometimes an office, and near to these is a conference room where meetings of the staff are held. Next to the conference room is a library for the staff where reference can be made to a number of books of a technical nature.

Rooms for the scholars' meals with a small kitchen and servery attached are placed in the basement. Here the children have their breakfast which they bring with them to school, and where they can obtain hot milk in winter at cost price.

Hot and cold sprays and douches, together with rooms for changing after physical exercise or games, are also provided in the basement. Lavatories are entered direct from the main corridor without the provision of any cross-ventilating lobby. These are arranged one over the other on every floor and have lavatory basins with cold water and soap and towels provided,

the latter being changed at frequent intervals. A feature of the w.c.'s was that they are flushed direct from the main water supply by pressing a small push on the back wall of the compartment. In some cases the w.c.'s are placed against an internal wall and have neither direct lighting nor ventilation to the external air. The walls are tiled up to the top of the division walls to the w.c.'s and in some cases the floor is also tiled, but more often is finished with a kind of terrazo. The caretaker's house is often attached to the school or is placed apart in some part of the playground. When attached to the school a private entrance is provided.

Throughout the buildings everything is kept very plain, and effect is obtained almost entirely by proportion and colour. The colours used inside the building are extremely pleasing, and great effect is achieved by



SCHOOL IN THE WENDENSTRASSE, HAMBURG

The Staircase

Architect. Professor Fritz Schumacher

the plaster being finished with a very rough surface, almost like that of rough sandstone, and this contrasting with a smooth plaster face and brilliant colours of green and orange or yellows and blues make a very bright and cheerful interior.

One of the classrooms at the school in Wenden-

strasse is decorated as follows:—The walls are plastered and painted a very deep cream colour, the floor is covered with dark brown linoleum, the curtains to the windows are a dull orange, the woodwork of the windows and door is painted to match these, and the ceiling is brilliant vermilion.



## The International Illumination Congress, 1931

NEVER before can a body of technical experts gathered in London for an International Congress have provided a side-show to draw all suburbia to metropolis in such crowds as to demand the care of mounted police to direct their comings and goings and control their delight. But few International Congresses deal with such an ætherial commodity as light, or have the means to weave a charm with the staccato abracadabras of amps and ohms and volts to transfigure dull night and outdo the gayest brilliance of the sun.

The International Illumination Congress in its sessions at London, Glasgow, Buxton and Cambridge will have done much to promote lighting from the position of ugly duckling of the allied arts of architecture. We, not architects perhaps but the generality, seem content to abuse our buildings with the crudest signs and ill-adjusted floodlighting which often when most to be desired is neglected altogether, while in our homes and the houses we build we must still put up with ghastly gasoliers as fittings since that is all we can get unless our pockets are deep or our taste an angular variety of barbarian 'moderne.'

London floodlit has worn a gala dress hardly perhaps in accord with a time of national crisis, but the experiment was well worth while and cheap. As Mr. Maitland and Mr. Robertson say in their paper, the appreciation of form is dependent on the direction and control of lighting forces. Never before has the Westminster clock tower so convincingly shown itself to be one of the four or five greatest towers in the world, and never have the Abbey towers been more boldly skinned of their last pretence to be more than passable cardboard architecture. While the correct Court dress of Buckingham Palace has assumed a

Cinderella brightness (properly extinguished at midnight) of a fairy mansion. For some reason County Hall was not allowed to display its new wing and was shorn of its roof, but we could look along the Thames to a gleaming strip of Somerset House and St. Paul's dome above a dim city.

We have no space to report adequately the many papers of immediate interest to Architects, some dealing with town-planning and street lighting, others with factory lighting, others with that toughest nut of all "daylight illumination," and others with "architectural lighting." Brief digests are given of two papers by members of the Institute and all will eventually be in the library.

### ELECTRIC LIGHT AS RELATED TO ARCHITECTURE.

R. W. MAITLAND AND HOWARD ROBERTSON, F.R.I.B.A.

In this paper Mr. Maitland and Mr. Robertson considered the logical application of lighting to architecture and suggested ways and means in which artificial lighting might be introduced into modern building unobtrusively and harmoniously.

The aim of modern lighting, they said, was to eliminate the use of small suspended sources in favour of distributed light with low surface brightness. The Paris Exhibition of 1925 marked the final breakaway from the gas candelabra age, inadequate for modern needs. Modern lamp fittings make practically any arrangement of the light sources safe and convenient. As a result of these advances in technique and ideas the engineer has found himself faced with the task of considering his lights in terms of quality as well as quantity; more than ever is collaboration between architect and engineer essential.

Much lighting is used to-day as a novelty with a result-

ing unrest in effect, inseparable from experiment, but this is a passing phase.

Lighting is a most important contribution to architectural effect since appreciation of form is dependent on the direction and control of light and its sources.

Two principles of lighting were considered:—(a) lighting as an illuminant, and (b) lighting as a combined illuminant and element of decoration. In (a) the utmost simplicity is desired, an intimate and discreet incorporation in architectural form; the best examples are perhaps found in indirect lighting. (b) Gives infinite scope to the designer, the elements themselves being decorative and stressed as such. Lighting elements must be visualised in the first stages of the design.

Modern light fittings are not yet satisfactory; it is easier to find amusing than simple and functional fittings.

*Indirect Lighting.*—It is sometimes held that indirect lighting, if it covers the whole surface of a ceiling, produces a dull effect; but if correctly applied this need not be so. Various methods of the arrangement of fittings for indirect lighting that have been used in modern buildings are there illustrated.

*Semi-indirect Lighting.*—This system, instanced by the glass cornice, offers infinite possibilities. Here, too, the lighting must be controlled and confined in its lighting area. The best results are obtained when the direct light is of less intensity than the light contributed by indirect means.

*Direct Lighting* by shielded lamp behind daylight or glass panels or exposed bulbs or tubes. A criticism was made that many of the shielded lamp fittings at present available are either unsightly or too complicated in their construction, but improvement is being made. It is difficult to control the excessive brightness of the ordinary pear-shaped bulb if it is exposed, but the tubular lamps can be and are used more successfully.

*Direct and Indirect* instanced by the Salle Pleyel in Paris where the ceiling, lit by floodlights from the floor, has direct light projected from star-shaped openings in it. The two systems used together make possible interesting changes in the quality of light. The field has only partially been explored but can be seen in the Cambridge Theatre and the New Victoria Theatre. We have much yet to study to make direct and indirect lighting economical and utilitarian. Of very great importance is the arrangement of lighting between one room and another so that an effect of continuity is obtained. Climaxes, contrasts and harmonies are all necessary. The architect must learn to produce ensemble illumination studies as he now produces studies for decoration. Few architects know much of the interrelation of colour, materials and lighting.

After a brief consideration of the exterior lighting of buildings Mr. Maitland and Mr. Robertson considered modern English practice, saying that:—

"In the past there was an almost complete neglect of artificial lighting, which was considered merely as an after-thought; and such appliances as were employed were adaptations of the candle or gas fitting. When the modern influence from the Continent was felt in this country the experiments in methods of illumination were felt to be only a corollary of 'modernist' design—merely a passing phase—and little or no study was given to the principles involved. The cause of this lay in the general architectural stagnation and the lack of understanding

of the deeper causes of the so-called 'modern movement.' However, to-day the modern movement is stabilising itself in England and encouraging developments are to be seen in the lighting of our interiors.

"We are naturally faced with many difficulties. One of these is the timidity of the layman, another is the prohibitive cost of current in certain parts of the country; and not until costs are brought down to a reasonable figure will the public take an enlightened view of modern lighting generally.

"Another factor affecting progress in lighting is the failure on the part of designers to distinguish between the two definite objectives, that of light as *illumination* and that of light as *decoration*. There is a distinct tendency to try and obtain illumination from decorative light sources which, from a purely lighting point of view, are inefficient, and to design the complete lighting scheme by this method. This attitude suggests that lighting is embodied purely as a decorative novelty and is used as an entity in itself, and is not employed to blend with, and enhance, the architectural interior.

"In commercial lighting the standard is reasonably high, but too little attention is still paid to the psychological effect of attractive lighting, which is of great importance from the point of view of the efficiency of the worker.

"The majority of the methods in use on the Continent are known and employed in England; there is less advance in domestic lighting than in any other field."

Finally various installations of interest were dealt with in detail and amply illustrated.

## THE PROVISION OF ADEQUATE DAYLIGHT IN BUILDING REGULATIONS.

By P. J. WALDRAM [L].\*

*Each National Committee represented at the Congress promoted resolutions dealing with the particular subjects of the Committee's mandate. Mr. Waldram's paper, of which a brief résumé follows, was designed to obtain support for the resolutions proposed by the British Committee, which have, we understand, been accepted unanimously. The various local sessions at London, Buxton and Glasgow were followed by the plenary session at Cambridge, where delegates from all countries voted upon a series of resolutions put forward by the British National Committee.*

In his paper Mr. Waldram first showed how the ancient Roman law of light had survived in this country, giving rights of light to individuals rather than communities. The result of conflicting individual rights led to endless disputes which in their turn forced this country to frame standards of adequacy that can be followed by the courts. These standards, now generally accepted in this country, have never been pressed on other countries. At the meeting of the Commission at Saranac in 1928 the logical basis of considering the subject in the form of ratios and standard sky brightness was accepted, and the way was opened for the presentation of suggestions for methods of measurement, predetermination and representation as efficient as the British system.

The minimum penetration of daylight into interiors must be determined by the requirements of dull weather; neither the architect designing his windows nor the legislator fixing the permissible limits of external obstruction can consider averages any more than an engineer can

\* Representing the Royal Institute of British Architects on the British National Committee on Daylight Illumination.

consider average loading in designing a bridge. The light standards must be based on standard *dull* weather. The interesting fact has emerged from extensive experiments that the standard of brightness on a standard dull day is approximately the same whatever the latitude, since the thickness of nimbus cloud which causes light rain is not sensibly different all over the world.

As a consequence of this fact, that the moderately dull day of a daylight intensity of 5,000 lux is standard all over the world, the application of British standards of adequate and good light become possible. This British legal standard has not been founded on theoretical requirements of illumination but on measured daylight ratio at positions where light is considered inadequate by independent observers, and it has remained unaltered for 23 years. It is applicable without difficulty to the most complicated cases.

The British legal standard of adequate light for ordinary purposes is 0.2 per cent. daylight ratio (0.4 per cent. sill ratio), which means 10 lux or 1 foot-candle in dull weather.

To show the convenience with which this standard can be applied to an actual architect's problem Mr. Waldram took the Underground Headquarters building showing

how the "no-sky" lines traced on the plans reveal the superiority of the design as built over a first scheme with internal courts and converging frontages. By having "no-sky" lines drawn on a plan a client can readily appreciate the merits of alternative designs.

Several other plans were shown illustrating various applications of "no-sky" lines in practice.

There is an increasing appreciation of sunlight and the value of dimly lit offices decreases as business people realise the advantages to be gained from good lighting. Reflection can never make up for insufficient direct lighting.

The British system may not be perfect, but the British Committee claim that it has worked well and is the only system proposed and tested by experience.

The British suggestions are that the Commission should agree that anything less than 1 foot-candle of natural light, when the sky has a value of 500 foot-candles, is *insufficient* for ordinary purposes—a modest requirement. No request is made for the standardisation of British methods of measurement, etc., but only to recognise that these methods exist and can easily be applied. No restriction of building is demanded or definition of how the standard should be applied.

## Architectural Taste

BY SYDNEY D. KITSON [F.].

*Being extracts from an address given by Mr. Sydney Kitson, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., at Winchester, to the Hampshire and Isle of Wight Architectural Association, in July, when he opened an exhibition of drawings by members.*

I PROPOSE to say something to-day on a subject in which everyone is profoundly, although often subconsciously, interested, the trend of architectural taste. Always much of the best thought and skill of mankind has been put into building. Often, just as much in the past as to-day, a great deal of carelessness and clumsiness has been permitted. It is as well that the hovels in which the Athenians lived while they were building the Parthenon are unrecorded and unknown. Some of the amateur efforts at housing which are being made by the same generation which is building New Delhi and Liverpool Cathedral will share the same fate as that of the Athenian slums. Yet the best buildings of the world are significant of more than the brains of the individuals who designed them. They also stand for the outlook and psychological character of the races and generations who had them built. This outlook has dictated the form and style of these buildings; they are the things which satisfied the sense and delighted the eyes of succeeding civilisations. It would be possible to argue that architecture is the most important, because the most permanent and insistent, of all manifestations of human culture. But I don't want to be dogmatic in order to stress this point. A closely contested debate might be held on the following subject: "Which was the greater, the influence of William of Wykeham, or that of his contemporary, Chaucer, on the development of English culture?" I suppose the result of the voting would be decided by whether there was a larger number of poets or of architects present at the

debate. The architects could point out how Gothic building was evolved to chronicle the domination of the monastic orders, and how it had afterwards elaborated itself to serve the purposes of chivalry and display; how owing to wars and pestilences the labour market was disorganised and a collapse seemed imminent, when William of Wykeham and his craftsmen simplified design and fertilised Gothic architecture for another century. Such a service to the community places him at no very great distance, perhaps, from the father of English poetry. The Renaissance followed as a challenge to the divine right of the Church, and the Renaissance style was the language in which that challenge was expressed. That style and that challenge had spent their force by the end of the eighteenth century. The French Revolution failed to supply a motive power sufficiently elemental to produce a new and vital architectural style. And so a century of revivals followed, all equally earnest and all equally insufficient. Meanwhile the forces of democracy were organising. A little less than a hundred years ago Greville noted with relief in his diary that a large mob, amounting to at least 500 persons, of a new society, called "Trades Unionists," had made a demonstration in London, "without bloodshed." And, he added, in astonishment, "they were all respectably dressed." The leaven worked throughout the century. Then followed the Great War. As far as it is possible to forecast the future, it seems reasonable to assume that the economic and political forces and ideas, which have arisen during the



years following the Great War, will seethe and mould themselves for a hundred years to come. When, and not till when, new ideas cool down sufficiently, they mould themselves into new architectural forms. How will architecture respond and record, as it always has recorded in the past, the dominant spiritual, economic and political ideas of the time? An architect is bound more than any other artist to work in the current taste of his day. His livelihood depends upon it. Sir Christopher Wren used to say that an architect "must work in the gust of his time." Old Carr of York, an architect who made a large fortune by faithfully following the taste of the eighteenth century, wrote to one of his clients, "I merely claim to arrange the conveniences with some degree of art."

It seems to me that never, since the early days of the Renaissance in Italy, was there a more difficult and a more thrilling time for the young architect. The young architect to-day will have the task and the opportunity of moulding the vital and elemental ideas which have been thrown up in recent years like lava from a volcano, into a living style of architecture. A modern school of thought, which flourishes more abroad than in England, would have us rely only on functionalism; they would mechanise the most human of the arts, and they would use solely newly invented materials, however crude and however hideous, solely because they are new. The study of history supports the belief that architecture cannot be bounded by such narrow limits, but rather that it is the chronicle of the spiritual and economic forces of the time.

Another school of thought would have us follow traditions and draw from the buildings of the past all the inspiration which is required in designing the buildings of the present. It seems to me that this school fails to take into account the fundamental, economic and political changes which are taking place at the present time. The other day in Dublin, Sir Banister Fletcher told the Irish students that there was enough inspiration in the eighteenth century buildings of their capital city to last them for a century. Admirable as some of these buildings are and "impeccable," that, I believe, is the correct adjective, as is the taste displayed in them, these buildings are the chronicle of an alien domination and they were largely the work of English architects. It is difficult to believe that after recent events and following the setting-up of a national Government, the Irish Free State will derive from those aloof, aristocratic buildings an architectural formula to express their new ideals. More probably the Irish national spirit will look elsewhere for its inspirations. There are evidences that it is already doing so. I noticed recently in Belfast a bank designed by a Dublin architect upon very modern and "untraditional" lines; yet it grew up from the ground on its corner site, inevitably, sensibly and without fuss or frills. When banks begin to abandon the classical costume, which they have used for so long in order to impress the public with their wealth and stability, then one feels that times are changing indeed.

A month or more ago an article appeared in *Country Life* by Sir Edwin Lutyens on modern architecture. Such a pronouncement, by a master of his craft, who has rarely, if ever, before made a public confession of his faith, is of the greatest possible interest to us all. The note which he

strikes is a sad one, it might almost be called a lament on the passing of the architecture of humanism. With many of his criticisms and regrets one is bound to agree. The fact, however, must be faced that the architecture of humanism, expressed in the old aristocratic clothing of the eighteenth century, is no longer real or representative of the spirit of to-day. If one analyses it, without allowing one's life-long predilections to weigh in its favour, it will be found that this type of the architecture of humanism is in the nature of a resurrection.

At the height of the Gothic revival, Ruskin and Sir Gilbert Scott believed that soon all buildings, from railway stations to country cottages, would be built in the Gothic manner. Faith waned when the public refused to be persuaded that mediæval thought and mediæval conditions obtained in the nineteenth century. And so another revival followed. This last was a scholarly revival, led by men who argued that although the Gothic revival had numbed the years of the English renaissance tradition, yet it had not killed it. Let them revitalise that tradition, enrich it with everything that modern skill and resourcefulness could supply, and all would be well. All would be well if we could put back the economic and political clock for 150 years, and only then if all buildings could be designed by men with an instinct as sure and a touch as magic as Sir Edwin Lutyens possesses. This classical revival did, indeed, reflect some of the social conditions of 30 years ago, when wealth was in the hands of the lords of industry, the successors of the territorial magnates of the eighteenth century. New Delhi did, while it was being built, symbolise magnificently the English rule. Time will show whether or not it is to become an historical monument, and nothing more. In this article in *Country Life* the writer goes on to give reasons for his dislike of much of the more advanced work of to-day, and he illustrates his remarks by photographs of certain modern buildings. But he says nothing about the best of them, nothing about the Headquarters of the Underground Railway in St. James's Park, a building which, one suspects, has earned its designer the distinction of being chosen as the architect of London University. Nothing of the Horticultural Society's new building in Vincent Square; and nothing of that stately new hotel Dorchester House in Park Lane. Instead he pokes kindly fun at those buildings which he selects for illustrations. He tells us that Bechstein Hall suggests to him only that Mr. Bechstein is fond of asparagus. It would be equally irrelevant and equally inadequate to say that Gamage's new West-end store suggests only that Mr. Gamage has considerably overbuilt himself. The spirit of the architecture of humanism must always survive because architecture ministers to human beings and not to machines. It must be confessed with sadness, however, that its trappings are now sadly out of date. Mr. Goodhart-Rendel said here last year, and said finely, that architecture was the Rhetoric of Building. Rhetoric, however, has passed away from the House of Commons and from public life. It seems best, therefore, until this new and greatest of all economic revolutions has become articulate, that the architect should content himself with seemly and convenient building, and leave rhetoric severely alone. I will end by

telling you about a small modern house which I saw a few weeks ago. The house had been recently built by a young architect for himself and his bride. He was fortunate since he had inherited a few thousand pounds which he decided to spend on his new home. He is a man of quick, average intelligence, but he lays claim to no more than that. He was 14 years old when the War was over, and so he belongs entirely to the post-war generation. On leaving school at the age of 18, he spent half his time of training in an architect's office, and the other half at the local School of Art. He had not the museum mind, but he played football for his county. The house which he has built for himself is symmetrical and well-balanced, without a scrap of ornament outside or in. The rooms

are happily proportioned, and the doors, fire-places and windows are in the right places. He has even violated lay traditions by remembering the staircase and the cupboards. The former, I may say, is spacious and easy and the latter are ample. He designed all the furniture and carpets, and watched over the making of them by local craftsmen. The result seemed to me to be entirely satisfactory. There was no parade of knowledge, no pretence, no "period" (horrid word) decoration. It was just the sort of place in which to live a clean, healthy and care-free life. It seemed also to express the determination of the owner to take part in life as he found it, without regrets for the past or fears for the future.

#### ARCHITECTS (REGISTRATION) ACT, 1931.

*The following notice concerning the appointments to the Architects Registration Council has been issued by the Home Office.*

Notice is hereby given that for the purpose of the first constitution of the Architects Registration Council of the United Kingdom to be established in pursuance of the Architects (Registration) Act, 1931, the Secretary of State is required to appoint five persons who are in practice as architects to represent the interests of those who are not represented by the architects associations. Out of the five persons so appointed three will be selected to serve on a preparatory committee to be set up by him under the Act for the purpose of summoning the first meeting of the Council and determining certain matters in connection therewith. Service on the Council and committee is unpaid.

The first meeting of the Council will not be held until after the 1 January 1932, when the Act comes fully into force. Persons appointed to the Council will hold office for a year.

The preparatory committee will enter on its duties

as soon as practicable after appointment, and its work will finish with the first meeting of the Council.

Any architect not represented by one of the associations of architects is at liberty to propose the name of a person to be appointed as above. Any such proposal should be sent in writing to the Under Secretary of State, Home Office, Whitehall, London, S.W.1, giving full particulars, of the name, address, age, nationality, qualifications and work as an architect of the person proposed; the name of any professional association or institute to which he belongs, and the names, addresses and qualifications of the persons proposing and supporting his candidature.

Candidates must be practising as architects, but must not be architect members of the following associations:—

- Royal Institute of British Architects.
- Incorporated Association of Architects and Surveyors.
- Faculty of Architects and Surveyors.
- Architectural Association (London).
- Association of Architects, Surveyor and Technical Assistants.
- Provincial associations of the above-mentioned bodies.

#### TOWN PLANNING EXHIBITION.

An exhibition of drawings will be held in the Institute Galleries from 29 September to 3 October this year. They will include the whole of the British Section of the recent exhibition held in Berlin during the Congress of the International Federation of Housing and Town Planning.

In addition to the British Section there will be a few examples of work now being done in other countries.

#### NEW BUILDING MATERIALS AND PREPARATIONS

The Science Standing Committee wish to draw attention to the fact that information in the records of the Building Research Station, Garston, Watford, is freely available to any member of the architectural profession,

and suggest that architects would be well advised, when considering the use of new materials and preparations of which they have had no previous experience, to apply to the Director for any information he can impart regarding their properties and application.

#### THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WATER USERS.

Members are reminded that the National Association of Water Users, on which the R.I.B.A. is represented, exists for the purpose of protecting the interests of consumers.

Members who experience difficulties with water companies, etc., in connection with fittings are recommended to seek the advice of the Association. The address of the Association is 46 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.



## Reviews

### HEREFORDSHIRE\*

S. E. DYKES-BOWER [A]

THE volumes of the Royal Commission on Historical Monuments dealing with the English counties, while they have all maintained a high standard, have in small details successively improved on each other, and there can be no doubt that this latest publication on Herefordshire is a very much better book than the first publication of the Commission on Hertfordshire. It would be difficult indeed to imagine a work better done. It is admirably produced and magnificently illustrated with a profusion of photographs. The arrangement is excellent, there are abundant plans, a map and a glossary and the information, systematized and fully indexed, is accurate and complete. It is a book that no one interested in Herefordshire can afford to be without, for the expert knowledge that has gone to its making renders it an authoritative work of reference. If it is impossible not to regret the date limit of 1714, it can at least be said that it seems in this volume to have been observed with a reasonable degree of latitude and that, as a whole, the book gives an impression of being even fuller than any of its admirable forerunners.

At first sight Herefordshire has nothing very sensational to offer. Its cathedral is one of the smaller ones though, to those who know it well, inferior to few in interest and charm. Of abbeys and priories only Abbey Dore and Leominster remain. Goodrich is the only notable castle, and Holme Lacy, owing to the grievous destruction by fire of Stoke Edith, the only really large house. There are a few churches of more than average size and interest and a fair proportion of early manor houses such as Treago, Brinsop, Caradoc and Pontrilas Courts. But the majority of manor houses are of the later Classical and Regency periods and so not in this book. Even in lesser buildings such as almshouses, though Hereford itself is rich, the villages are singularly unprolific. Old bridges however are numerous and good and there are unusually many churchyard crosses.

Yet this book seems to indicate a wealth of good things and, seeing the abundance of material, there will be no disposition to regret the change from east to west in the Commission's field of activity. It is a far cry in more than mileage from Huntingdonshire to Herefordshire, for though the two counties are alike in being among the smallest and rivals in thinness of population, in other respects they are as different as they could be.

The particular character of Herefordshire has been largely determined by situation. The Black Mountains and Radnor Forest on the west, the Clee Hills on the north, the Malvern Hills on the east and the Forest of Dean on the south, have all tended to isolate it, keeping it independent and making more difficult the penetration

of outside influences. Its own numerous little hills too, by making communication less easy, have fostered still further a local spirit. It has not even one big town. The population of Hereford is only about 25,000, and all the others are well under 10,000. It is quite out of the orbit of influence of any large town beyond its borders, it has been more or less free from industrial development and it is not traversed by any specially important main roads. In consequence it has been left alone to lead its own life, and it would probably be hard to find a part of England more tenacious of old customs or more faithful to traditional habits.

It is natural then that its architecture should show a distinct regional quality. Ideas infiltrating slowly from outside were transmuted as they came into a Herefordshire idiom. Everything becomes slightly different; there is always the touch of individuality that comes from the local way of doing things.

This regional element is plainly discernible in the domestic architecture right down to the first half of the nineteenth century. It is equally evident in the churches, which nearly all have similar characteristics. The Gothic of the county is plain, sturdy and unsophisticated, and whether one studies things like window tracery, nave arcades or the details of mouldings, the existence of a local school of design is obvious.

The influence of the cathedral is constantly in evidence. Hereford was the centre of the local culture, and what was done there was taken as a model elsewhere. The remarkable design of the tall windows in its north transept we find reflected in the churches of lesser centres. Ross and Ledbury, where also St. Catherine's Chapel seems to echo other parts of the cathedral. The stalls are so like those in All Saints' Church as almost to suggest the same authorship. Like so many things in Herefordshire the cathedral is a building that is continually surprising us. Where else is there finer Norman than in its choir, or Early English than in its Lady Chapel? What could be more accomplished than its north transept or Bishop Booth's porch? These are all the work of first-rate artists and there are things in the county of which the same might be said. The Norman sculptures of Kilpeck are marvellous even in a county rich in Norman work. The exterior of Pembridge has the same sort of almost classic symmetry and fastidiousness about it that raises some rare Gothic buildings above their fellows. One thinks too of an exquisite little screen in the tiny church of Llandinabo, the unforgettable seventeenth-century glass in the east windows of Abbey Dove, the extraordinary classical carvings in Tyberton—and the enigma of this county, that superficially might seem uncouth and bucolic, grows more baffling, more fascinating, more delightful.

\**Herefordshire*, Vol. 1. Royal Commission on Historical Monuments. 40. Lond. 1931. [H.M. Stationery Office.] £1 10s.

Yet it must be owned that Herefordshire is not an architectural county in the sense that some counties are. It is not a dull countryside that becomes interesting through the setting it makes for an outcrop of fine buildings. Its architecture is inconspicuous. Churches and houses, farms, cottages, barns all settle into the landscape. They form part of a picture of which the dominating impression is of a rich red soil—a picture in which buildings now of stone, now of brick, now half-timbered, then roofs of tiles or heavy stone slates mingle with hills and streams, hop-fields and orchards. John Philips, the eighteenth-century poet, sang the virtues of the county

in *Cyder*, a poem on the culture of the crab-apple, and, but lately, the present Poet Laureate on receiving the freedom of Hereford, was praising the simple delights of its rural life and agricultural pursuits. Each showed us the real Herefordshire. It is primarily a county of red apples and prize cattle. The fruitful earth is its pre-occupation; the spirit of husbandry is in the air; its life is bound up in the soil. It offers the scene, the atmosphere for an English Georgic—

“ . . . wheat and woodland,  
Tilth and vineyard, hive and horse and herd.”

## MODERN EUROPEAN HOUSING

R. MINTON TAYLOR [F.].

THE title of this book may be freely rendered as “Modern Dwelling Houses and Housing Estates.” The work, which is divided into three sections, Small Houses, Middling-sized Houses, and High Houses, contains 272 pages of photographs and plans of houses and flats, ranging from what are apparently dwellings for the working classes to those for the moderately well-to-do.

The author's purpose, as set out in his introduction, is to review and to give examples of the European architecture of to-day as embodied in dwellings and housing estates. He opens: “I trust that this collection of dwelling houses will give a true and impartial picture of the work of our generation, especially since the War, when the tendency has been towards making the conditions cleaner and more wholesome than they were before. . . . The famous English expert on modern architecture, Mr. F. R. Yerbury, stated that it was impossible, even in very bad times, to find in England dwellings which were so overcrowded and so ill-ventilated as one often found them on the Continent.”

He also quotes, “Of this generation it is said that a healthy man can exist two days without food, but not one day without art.”

Later he explains that, although he realises their importance, he does not propose to deal with the question of economy nor with the particular requirements of certain classes, “because so much has been written and said on these subjects that it would be like carrying coals to Newcastle.”

Reviewing the architectural aspect, with which Dr. Adler mainly concerns himself, he expresses this significant opinion: “It seems to me that the pendulum has swung its furthest towards ‘functionalism,’ and that we are now going back to that which figures so largely in history—namely, ‘tradition.’” He might with truth have gone on to say that it is toward the examples of this country that continental attention is now veering.

The remainder of the introduction can be generalised

as a characteristically German attempt, not always too convincing, to classify the examples in the book into architectural groups, with reasoned differentiations.

To begin with, this book is certainly an attractive exposition of the heroic endeavour which in the teeth of acute economic stress Germany has made since the War to provide proper homes for her people. The numerous examples of buildings are mainly taken from Germany itself; and this is quite understandable. But, since the avowed object is the presentation of modern practice as a whole, what is by no means so easy to understand is why, although examples of the achievements of other northern European countries are included, Dr. Adler should almost completely have ignored the immense effort which, since the War, has been put forth by our own country, reaching perhaps its greatest intensity in the work of the London County Council. It passes comprehension how, for example, the raising up of a township such as that of Becontree, with a population now approaching that of Brighton, can have eluded Dr. Adler's observation; to say nothing of the large urban estates of storied dwellings, accepted as being in the forefront of housing practice, and freely utilised both at home and on the Continent as quarries for productions elsewhere.

As it is, save for two examples of the admirable work of the Liverpool Corporation under the direction of Mr. L. H. Kaye, F.R.I.B.A., and one of Messrs. Percy Tubbs, Son and Duncan's pleasing flats in Hortensia Road, Chelsea, Dr. Adler's book is silent on British housing enterprise.

But to return to the actual examples. In assessing the true architectural worth of the buildings of any foreign country, national differences both as regards climate and the habits of life of its people must be taken into account. It is futile to criticise a French, German or Dutch house as if it were simply a house built in England for English folk.

The houses shown in this book are all situated in northern European countries; the climate conditions therefore are not widely divergent from those here—the shadows cast by the sun are indeed much about the same. The

light is, however, generally more intense; partly owing to the much lower index of atmospheric humidity, and partly to the comparative absence of coal smoke. This atmospheric clarity permits, with reason, of certain essays in architectural expression which here would be foredoomed to failure.

As regards the influences of the differing national characteristics upon house-planning, contrasted with ourselves, the Germans are essentially logical; they incline to a formal orderliness and their customary habit of living may be described as semi-communal. That is to say their preference is to take their social recreations away from their homes rather than within them; and for this there are, of course, plenty of excellent and inexpensive facilities.

These divergencies from our own ways naturally find a reflection in house-planning. The English, being an individualistic people with a high standard of home comfort, design their smaller domiciles—even those of the working folk—as it were like mansions in miniature; the essentials, whether for daily life, for repose, for cooking and feeding, for bathing or for domestic washing being comprised within the four walls of the house and belonging exclusively to each particular family.

In Germany this is not so. Domestic washing, and to a considerable extent cooking and feeding, too, are done, so to speak, communally, away from the home; and, except in the houses of the comparatively well-to-do, so is bathing. Therefore the smaller house for the poorer folk generally contains little beyond the living room and bedrooms—which sometimes intercommunicate—a small kitchen and a rather elementary sanitary convenience.

All this leads, of course, to simplification both of planning and fenestration, with a marked effect on the external appearance.

Again, there is the essential difference in the method of house warming. In this country we rely upon the open fire, which at once not only cheers and warms the rooms, but effectively ventilates them. In Germany, and indeed throughout the Continent, the customary method of warming is by closed stoves. This method is by no means so efficient in ventilating as our own, but has a higher fuel efficiency, and, moreover, does not produce a heavily smoke-laden external atmosphere. Architecturally considered, it permits of a much greater freedom in planning, besides having a marked effect on the skyline of the buildings. The massive chimney stacks, a salient characteristic of English domestic architecture, are in the German house entirely absent, the small terminals of the stove pipes hardly disturb the skyline; and this gives emphasis to the roofs and a consequent breadth of effect.

It may be remarked that the growing practice, whether for good or for ill, of covering the house with a flat roof is more feasible with the stove than with the open fire. Absence from smoke and smuts and freedom from "down-draught" complications are among the enabling factors. But, considering the greater prevalence on the Continent of extremes of heat and cold, one cannot escape the inference that, unless some very effectual means of insulation

is employed, the uppermost apartments must often be uncomfortable to live in.

Regarding the housing problem: Of the German people, it may be said that it was not until the 'seventies of the last century, following the Franco-Prussian war, that industrialism, which some forty years before had like a tidal wave swept us out of the ancient valleys of an agrarian regime, began visibly to manifest itself. Consequently, except in so far as she might be able to profit from our past, Germany to-day stands in much about the same position as we did when some fifty years back we began definitely to attempt to evolve from traditional agricultural habitations urban homes suitable for an industrial population. She can therefore, one would suppose, hardly hope to escape falling into the same pitfalls as we ourselves have done. Indeed, it is only now after years of trial and error that we are at last coming to a true realisation of the actual requirements.

The examples given in the book convey an impression that much that is being done is experimental, and perhaps not to be repeated. Much, too, bears the mark of an imperative need for limiting expenditure to the barest minimum. For instance, some plans show a meticulous arrangement of the furniture around the walls which would clearly be most inconvenient for work-a-day uses.

Taking all in all, it must, however, be said that this book's contents demonstrate that Germany in her latest developments has taken a most considerable stride forward, more particularly perhaps in the direction of an increasing openness in the planning of her housing settlements. Virtually, no trace remains of that dense packing together of houses for which in her civic improvements she was at one time almost notorious.

On the other hand, although some of the essays in house design are by no means devoid of interest, actually they include little or nothing new that could usefully be applied to this country. The standards of home comfort and even of hygiene which they exhibit are manifestly different, and we should say on the whole lower than our own; and important considerations such as internal ventilation, and means of escape in case of an outbreak of fire, seem as yet to be but dimly visualised.

As regards architectural expression, the examples range through the whole gamut, beginning at one end of the scale with traditionalism and ending at the other with functionalism. Nevertheless, save in a comparatively few instances which at once attract attention, there is, one feels, running throughout something which to our eyes makes the designs not wholly satisfying; and that is, as I think, an absence of that atmosphere of domesticity which in our English work makes so deep an appeal. Some extreme cases indeed very frankly proclaim what can only be described as a total denial of the humanities.

As many will recall, there are, however, in Germany a number of recently built houses which from the standpoint either of comfort or comeliness are such as merit universal acclaim; but these unfortunately are not to be discovered among the examples compassed by this book.

## THE HOUSE IMPROVED.

THE HOUSE IMPROVED. By Randal Phillips, Hon. A.R.I.B.A. *Sq. la So. Lond.* 1931. [*Country Life.*] 7s. 6d.

Reviewed by A. H. MOBERLY [F.].

Architects will be gratified by the pains which Mr. Phillips has taken to call attention to their ingenuity and inventiveness. In nearly every example which he gives of the re-conditioning of a house he mentions the name of the architect and calls attention to the ability with which he has tackled the problem. He even goes so far as to include a list of the names and addresses of the architects whose work he illustrates.

In view of the many services which Mr. Phillips has rendered to architecture it is disappointing not to be able to welcome this book more whole-heartedly. The main part of the book, and the part which is by far the most valuable, is devoted to examples of houses which have been "improved," with photographs, plans and descriptions. These examples are prefaced by a number of very brief chapters on technical subjects such as "Damp Walls: Causes and Cures," "Floors," "Fire-place Alterations," "Hot Water Supply," etc. As the average length of these chapters is less than four pages the reader can hardly do more than imbibe a smattering of technicalities, which may perhaps fortify him in subsequent discussion with architect or builder. If he is a bold man he may feel inclined to experiment with the following instructions for improving a Victorian fireplace: "Where the general form or surface embellishment is aggressive the only alternative is to cover up the mantelpiece. For this purpose a wood casing may be made to fit neatly over each side, with a piece across the front. If fitted tightly it will keep in its place without any fastening. The casing should be simple in character. It should be left perfectly plain, with just a few mouldings tacked on at the top and a slight projection forming the 'plinth' at the bottom, of the same height as the skirting; or if something more elaborate is desired, then it could be fluted and have raised panels formed of plywood glued in place; the whole to be rubbed down and painted. The accompanying sketches (Fig. 9) illustrate the two treatments." Fig. 9 bears the following legend: "A commonplace Victorian mantelpiece can be transformed by encasing it with wood (alternative designs left and right)." Whether " (alternative designs left and right) " are more or less commonplace than the original fireplace (centre) is debatable.

This is one example of the worst quality of the book, which may be summarised as a suggestion that everything Victorian is bad, and that any modern disguise is certain to be an improvement.

The examples of reconstructed houses—of which there are about twenty—are generally well chosen and well illustrated. The extent of reconstruction varies from complete re-modelling to little more than re-decoration. The buildings illustrated include a stable, a studio and a barn, all of which have been converted into dwelling houses. Much ingenuity is shown in some of the examples, as for instance in Cambridge House, Wimbledon. But in certain instances the main benefit of the

change is simply that what was previously dirty and dilapidated is now clean and orderly.

Description of colour decoration—of which the book contains a good deal—necessarily leaves nearly everything to the imagination of the reader, but the description of the decorations of Mr. Stanford's house in Kensington and of the Little House at Thame both have an intriguing sound.

## THE S.P.A.B. ANNUAL REPORT, 1931.

54TH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS, 1931. (A. R. Potyys, F.S.A., secretary.) 12mo. *Lond.* 2s. 6d.

Reviewed by F. H. MANSFORD [F.].

The annual reports of this Society are probably unique inasmuch as back numbers are sold at enhanced prices, whereas old reports of most societies find their way to the waste-paper basket. The reason is that, besides the balance sheet and list of members, etc., the Society's principles regarding the repair of old buildings are clearly laid down and their application to various structures during the year is explained by letterpress and illustration. During 1930 the committee considered nearly 400 cases, ranging in subject from the proposed Sacristy at Westminster Abbey to the position of electric pylons at Lavenham. Their interest extended from the "Porte de Guise" at Calais (where their assistance had been invoked) to the suspension bridge at Marlow. Both of these structures have been saved for this generation at least. The committee have been successful in inducing some brewery companies to be less drastic in their reconstruction of old inns. Partly owing to their efforts, the Principal's House at St. John's College, Battersea, has been saved. The committee was able to induce the Corporation of Plymouth to resuscitate one of the oldest and most picturesque quarters of that city. They were less successful at Exeter, where the Steepcote Hill area has been almost entirely demolished. They are now concerned with the proposed demolition of five or six of the Exeter churches. The Society has taken old bridges and windmills under its wing. It is interested in the Youths' Hostels Association, believing that some obsolete buildings can be utilised as hostels, and so be usefully preserved. In addition, the reports embody the admirable addresses given by such men as Sir Frank Baines, Sir Charles Peers, and the late Professor Lethaby at the annual meetings. This last report contains Mr. D. S. MacColl's counterblast to Mr. H. G. Wells's recent address at the Institute.

## LETTERING IN INDUSTRY.

THE ART OF LETTERING AND ITS USE IN DIVERS CRAFTS AND TRADES. *The Report of a Special Committee of the British Institute of Industrial Art.*

Reviewed by Mr. C. F. A. VOYSEY [F.].

This is a most interesting and instructive pamphlet especially on its social side. It contains some very sensible and suggestive hints as to possible remedies of the countless failings of so much of modern lettering.



It would perhaps have been a splendid opportunity for the committee to have encouraged the Government to set a better example; quite recently an interesting article appeared in *The Times* entitled "Good Lettering and Bad," in which the writer wisely drew attention to the failure of government departments to use good lettering for their notices and street signs. Surely the influence of example must have a powerful effect? How much good effect could be produced if the Bank of England showed some artistic taste and feeling?

It is gratifying to read that the committee came to the conclusion that good lettering need not necessarily be more expensive than bad.

Who can say to what the cause of the general degradation in all branches of the arts is due, if not to prosperity and practical atheism?

Sorrow and suffering stimulate emotion, so we may confidently look forward to a period when materialism will be modified by deeper thought and feeling.

## TWO BOOKS ON PRACTICE

ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE AND PROCEDURE. By Hamilton H. Turner, F.S.I., Chartered Surveyor. 2nd ed. 80. Lond. 1931. [Batsford.] 15s.

Reviewed by CHARLES WOODWARD [A.].

The demand for a second edition of this book is clear evidence that Mr. Turner has supplied what is colloquially referred to as a long-felt want, and although it is written primarily for the student, the experienced practitioner will find many useful hints which may correct bad habits born of long usage. It is fitting that such a book should be written by a surveyor as, in his detached position as a spectator, he is able to see what advice can most usefully be given to an architect starting in practice.

The book follows the sequence of the architect's work from the setting up and organising of his office until the completion of any contract which he may have obtained through any one of the causes set forth in the chapter on "How work is obtained," and his office will indeed be proficient if the system described is adopted. Each progressive phase of the architect's work is dealt with in successive chapters, and the easy style in which these are written shows that the author is writing of things with which he is fully conversant.

In reading a book for the purposes of review the critical mind is of course in the ascendant, and it is worthy of note that there are so few matters which can be called into question in a volume dealing with such a large subject.

In referring to Approximate Estimates it may be well to warn the architect that if tenders subsequently received show that his approximate estimate was too low, then the client, if he decides to abandon the project, can decline to pay the architect's fees for the abandoned work. The advice to get your client's concurrence in the issue of the final certificate and the amount to be certified is not very happily worded although the intention of avoiding trouble is clear. The architect in dealing with certificates must not ask for the concurrence of anybody. In this

matter he is not the agent of the client, but occupies a quasi-judicial position, and must act accordingly.

As to the architect's fees, it is not quite accurate to say that the R.I.B.A. Scale is recognised by the Courts. It is looked upon by Judges as evidence of the customary charges of architects, but unless the architect is definitely employed on the basis of the scale he would not necessarily be able to recover fees so calculated. It is for this reason that the R.I.B.A. is constantly advising their members to bring the scale to the notice of the client at the earliest moment.

In the chapter on Dilapidations there does not appear to be any reference to The Landlord and Tenant Act, 1927. As this Act has altered the law in respect of the damage to the reversion at the end of a lease, attention perhaps ought to have been called to it, but it may well be that the author of this book would not have ventured on an explanation of the meaning of Section 18, the legal interpretation of which will only be obtained at the expense of some unfortunate lessor or lessee, as the case may be.

The Appendix contains much useful information, including a form of Party Wall Award wherein it is stated that any dispute between the Surveyors making the Award shall be determined by the Third Surveyor, whose decision shall be final and conclusive. It should be pointed out that the Third Surveyor is not an Arbitrator whose decision can be final and binding under the London Building Act, 1930. He is only one of three surveyors with power to make an award with either of the other two on any matter in dispute between them that they may bring before him. There is also a right of appeal to the County Court in respect of the award.

It only remains to congratulate Mr. Turner on producing a volume which is of great assistance both to the enthusiastic young architect just starting in practice and to the more experienced practitioner who has, in the course of a busy career, forgotten some of those things which he ought to remember.

BUILDERS' BUSINESS MANAGEMENT. By J. H. Bennetts, A.I.O.B. 80. Lond. 1931. [Pitman.] 10s. 6d.

Reviewed by A. SEYMOUR REEVES [L.].

On the title page of this book we read that it is "A Book for Builders, their Managers, Clerks, Estimators, and Foremen." It follows that the volume is of secondary rather than primary interest to architects, but its comprehensive nature and close analysis of the many duties involved with the management of building operations makes this book worthy of attention from architects.

The volume deals with staff duties, book-keeping and accountancy, costing, storekeeping, the superintendence of works, and on site, transport, etc. Each section describes many of the various details which may arise and indicates methods for efficient organisation. There are many practical examples for invoices, time sheets, progress reports, the enumeration of tools and plant, analysis of cost, etc.

In these days building operations cover so many trades and are of such complexity that systematic methods are essential. In an introductory chapter the author says, "The reader will not find the sectional staff duties equal to being

applied and used en bloc, or meeting in every particular all the business requirements of builders and contractors, because there are no two concerns alike in ownership or policy, but they will find the layout flexible." This very practical outlook is fully reflected throughout a volume which a superficial observer might regard as too theoretical.

#### POPULARISING A REGIONAL REPORT.

THE SOUTH-WEST LANCASHIRE REGIONAL REPORT. *The Report of the South-West Lancashire Regional Planning Committee (Abridged Edition)*. 80. Lond. 1931. [Liverpool U.P.] 1s. 6d.

A regional report is not a string of suggestions by inapproachable experts laid down with a despotic take-it-or-leave-it air, but a carefully reasoned survey depending for its effect as much on the reception it gets from the public as on its acceptance by an informed officialdom. That brilliant school of town planners centred in Liverpool might say, though we doubt it, that their reports are produced with such care for beauty of presentation, with such finely printed texts and well-drawn plans, simply as an art for art's sake venture. "If we are producing a report let us at least produce it well!" There is, however, more in it than that; the best regional reports are presented with the knowledge that they must appeal to a public who needs a gentle wooing. Generally, in the past the wooing has been with the diamonds and pearls of such fine quartos as the first edition of the South-West Lancashire Report, now the same committee, headed by Alderman William Muirhead, and with Mr. C. W. Sharp as the planning consultant, has abridged the report to a paper cover octavo costing 1s., that can and should be in the hands of every interested person in the region, and far beyond it. The full report was reviewed here in January, but we wish to draw attention to this excellent little volume, which will, we hope, have the success it deserves.

#### A GOTHIC DETAIL ANALYSED.

TREFOIL RERE-ARCHES. By H. L. Honeyman [A.J.]. Pamphlet 80. Newcastle-on-Tyne [1931]. Reprint from *Archaeologia Aeliana*, 4th Series, vol. viii.

In this paper, read to the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries, Mr. Honeyman traces the development of one small feature of 13th century ecclesiastical architecture in Northumberland and Cumberland. The Rere-Arch is the internal arch to a window or door-head where the door or glazing is on the outer side of the wall with internally a splay to diffuse the light, the splay headed by the rear-arch. The particular use of a trefoil rear-arch considered by Mr. Honeyman was not, he claims, a detail "that emerged from that vague anonymous body of repetitions called local tradition," but was the invention of an *architectus* or *ingeniator* having an extensive practice in the North of England. In other parts of England the commonest treatment at the head of the splay was the "drop-arch" or stone rib with the space between it and the face arch being filled with rubble vaulting.

Examples of rere-arches are cited at several abbeys and churches including Brechin, Bamburgh, Hartburn, Heddon on the Wall and Hexham and each example receives very careful scholarly treatment.

#### MODERN CHURCHES.

MODERNE KERKEN IN EUROPA EN AMERIKA. By Prof. Ir. J. G. Wattjes. Sm. fo. Amsterdam [1931]. [Kosmos.] £1 10s.

Reviewed by A. E. HENDERSON [F.].

This interesting collection of modern churches has a translation of the preface in English, which is good sound reading, as this short extract may show. "For the building of a church does not imply merely the erection of a suitable place for worship; it is even more than the creating of an environment to

accord with religious worship; it is the visible representation of that complex of thought and emotion which is called religion."

But on turning over the illustrations, there is a distinct feeling of disappointment, as most of the churches shown appear to follow the fashion of the moment, causing them to have a lack of the permanence required for religious worship. In a few years' time these churches will either be hideous to the worshippers attending them, or will require a very large grant for maintenance.

The planning seems to be the most satisfactory part of the designs. They show the requirements of creeds, other than the Church of England. No. 296 has an admirable entrance, while others appear to be arranged on the theatre principle.

There are several designs showing massive archings and vaults with rather crypt-like effects, and the towers shown in Nos. 153, 165 and 171 do not conform to any historical standard of beauty. This should not be said of all, as Nos. 3, 10 and 16 are distinctly traditional, and do make good composition.

The grouping of No. 25 is good, but if the architect had been more reserved, the general effect would have been infinitely better. No. 54 is of reinforced concrete and glass which lacks all reserve and modesty.

#### ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

27 MAY—30 JULY, 1931.

##### INCORPORATING

##### NOTES ON RECENT PURCHASES.

(These Notes are published without prejudice to a further and more detailed criticism.)

Lists of all books, pamphlets, drawings and photographs presented to, or purchased by, the Library will be published periodically. It is suggested that members who wish to be in close touch with the development of the Library should make a point of retaining these lists for reference.

Books presented by Publisher marked R.  
Books purchased marked P.  
Books of which one copy at least is in the Loan Library marked with an asterisk.\*

Continued from JOURNAL, 8 August.

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL WAR MEMORIAL, Villers-Bretonneux, France. By William Lucas, architect. Sm. 40. Melbourne, 1930. Presented by the Author.

MODERNE KERKEN IN EUROPA EN AMERIKA. By J. G. Wattjes. Sm. fo. Amsterdam [1931]. [Kosmos.] £1 10s. P.

THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHAEL, BRAY, . . . Berkshire, Short history and guide to. By H. T. Morley. 4th ed. Pam. 80. Reading, 1930. 6d. Presented by Mr. H. E. Fawcett.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MILFORD, HANTS. A short description. By W. Ravenscroft [F.]. Pam. 80. Milford-on-Sea 1928. [T. E. Stone.] 6d. Presented.

\*THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. MARY, BEDDINGTON, Surrey. Historical guide to. [H. V. Molesworth Roberts, compiler.] Pam. la. 80. [Beddington, 1931. [The Rector.] 1s. Presented (2).

THE HISTORY OF KIRKBY UNDERDALE. [With description of church.] By W. R. Shepherd, Ret. La. 80. Batley 1928. Presented by Mr. W. P. Steel.

— (Supplement.) La. 80. Batley 1930. P.

LIVERPOOL CATHEDRAL. Competition designs by Wm. Emerson, James Brooks, and Bodley & Garner. Plates from journals. 1886.

Presented by the Exors. of the late Thomas Yates [A.]



CREMATION IN GREAT BRITAIN. [With illus. of crematoria.] Ed. by P. H. Jones and G. A. Noble. (Cremation Society.) 2nd ed. 80. Lond. 1931.

*Presented by the Society.*

\*LIBRARY BUILDINGS, their planning and equipment. By Philip J. Turner. (McGill Univ. Pubns., series xiii, 24.) Pam. sm. fo. Montreal 1929. 4s. 6d.

P. (3 extra copies.)

ELEMENTS OF THE LIBRARY PLAN. By H. S. Hirshberg. 1930.

FURNITURE, FIXTURES AND EQUIPMENT. By L. A. Eastman.

1927.—American Library Assocn. (Manual of Library Economy, chs. x, xi.) Pam. 80. Chicago. 1s. 6d. each.

P.

THE STERLING MEMORIAL LIBRARY. Yale University Library Gazette [special issues]: iii, No. 1 (July 1928), and v, No. 4 (April 1931). (Yale University.) Pams. la. 80. New Haven, Conn., 1928, '31. —, 5s.

*Presented by the Yale University Librarian.*

\*WREN SOCIETY. The eighth volume of the—, 1931, being thirty-two large drawings for Whitehall, Windsor and Greenwich, 1694–1698. Original Wren drawings . . . volume V in the collection at All Souls. 40. Oxford, 1931. [Oxford U.P. for the Society.] £1 1s.

P. (2) by subscription.

HOTELS AND SANATORIA. By Gabriel Guévrékian. (Reper- toire de l'architecture moderne, No. 6.) Portfo. sm. fo. Paris [c. 1931]. [S. de Bonadona.] £1.

\*THE HOUSE IMPROVED. By [R.] Randal Phillips. Sq. la. 80. Lond. 1931. [Country Life.] 7s. 6d.

R.

\*THE OTHER CHÂTEAU COUNTRY: the feudal land of the Dordogne. By Katherine Woods. 80. Lond. 1931. [John Lane.] 18s.

P.

#### DETAILS.

THE GREAT TOWER OF ST. ALBANS ABBEY CHURCH. With a description of repairs recently carried out among its timbers. By J. C. Rogers [A.]. (From St. Albans and Herts Architectural and Archaeological Society Transactions, 1930.) Pam. la. 80. [St. Albans 1930.]

*Presented by the Author.*

ENGLISH CHURCH WOODWORK . . . By F. E. Howard and F. H. Crossley. 2nd ed. Sm. 40. Lond. [1927.] [Batsford.] £1 15s.

P.

#### ALLIED ARTS AND CRAFTS.

CRAFTSMEN ALL. Some readings in praise of making and doing. (Back cover sub-title: An Anthology.) Leicester: Dryad Handicrafts. 80. Leicester 1926. [Dryad Handicrafts.]

*Presented by Mr. H. H. Peach.*

THE ART OF EGYPT through the ages. Sir E. Denison Ross, ed. [By various authors.] 40. Lond. 1931. [The Studio.] £2 2s.

P.

YAKSAS. Part ii. By A. K. Coomaraswamy. (Smithsonian Institution. Freer Gallery of Art.) La. 80. Washington, 1931 [Sculpture illustrating a cult.]

*Presented.*

FERRONNERIE MODERNE. By H. Clouzot. 4<sup>me</sup> série. Portfo. fo. Paris [1931]. [Charles Moreau.] £1 1s.

P.

Previous volumes appeared in 1925, in connection with the Paris Exhibition, and 1929 (vols. 2 and 3). The present volume contains 32 plates of gates, doors, stair-case balustrades, screens, and furniture produced by contemporary French designers.

#### BUILDING.

##### PRACTICE.

DIRECTORY OF CONTRACTORS AND PUBLIC WORKS ANNUAL 1931. C. W. Biggar, ed. 80. Lond. 1931. [Wightman and Co.] 17s. 6d.

*Presented by the Publishers.*

This contains, not only lists of builders and special contractors, but lists of architects, county and local sur-

vveyors, Government and municipal authorities, and professional engineers, as well as a "buyers' guide." There is no contents list except the alphabetical brief index at the end.

\*SPEED IN BUILDING. By E. Maxwell Fry. (Reprinted from *Specification*, 1931.) Pam. la. 80.—[1931]. *Presented.*

BUILDERS' BUSINESS MANAGEMENT. By J. H. Bennetts. 80. Lond. 1931. [Pitman.] 10s. 6d.

R.

#### MATERIALS.

PROPERTIES AND MECHANICS OF MATERIALS. By P. G. Laurson and W. J. Cox. La. 80. New York, 1931. [Wiley and Sons, and Chapman and Hall.] 17s. 6d.

P.

\*THE DEATH-WATCH BEETLE. Scientific and Industrial Research Dept.: Forest Products Research. Leaflet 4. Leaflet sm. 40. Lond. 1931. [H.M. Stationery Office.]

PORTLAND CEMENT RENDERING [stucco finishing]. British Portland Cement Association. Pam. 80. Lond. [1931].

R.

THE EFFECT OF BUILDING MATERIALS ON PAINT FILMS. Dept. of Scientific and Industrial Research, Building Research: Bulletin No. 11. Pam. la. 80. Lond. 1931. [Stationery Office.] 2d.

R.

#### CONSTRUCTION.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION MADE EASY . . . By Leslie Turner and Albert Lakeman. 80. Lond. 1929. [Concrete Pubns.] 3s. 6d.

P.

WORLD ENGINEERING CONGRESS, Tokyo, 1929. Proceedings: —General reports. La. 80. Tokyo 1931. Vols. vii, viii: Architecture and structural engineering. La. 80. Tokyo 1931. [Kogakukai.]

*Presented by the Congress Committee.*

#### SANITARY SCIENCE.

WATER SUPPLY, A Practical handbook of. By Frank Dixey. 80. Lond. 1931. [Murby & Co.] £1 1s.

P.

\*SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL. By G. B. Kershaw. (Cambridge Public Health Series.) 2nd ed. 80. Camb. 1925. [Cambridge U.P.] 18s.

P.

\*THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS . . . 1875–1930. Chas. Knight and Co., publ. 80. Lond. 1931. [Knight.] £1 7s. 6d.

P.

A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF SOLID FUEL, GAS, ELECTRICITY AND OIL, FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES. By Margaret Fishenden. (World Power Conference, Fuel Conference, 1928.) Pam. la. 80. n.p. [1928]. *Presented by Mr. S. Pointon Taylor.*

#### ACOUSTICS.

\*PLANNING FOR GOOD ACOUSTICS. By Hope Bagenal and Alex. Wood. La. 80. Lond. 1931. [Methuen.] £1 2s. 6d.

R. and P. (3).

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## Correspondence

## REGISTRATION: THE EARLY DAYS OF THE MOVEMENT.

50, Whiteley Road,  
 S.E. 19.  
 4 September 1931.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—May I, now an old man, be allowed to supplement what Mr. Sullivan said, in proposing the health of Major Barnes, at the dinner to celebrate the passing of the Architects' Registration Bill, with regard to the early stages of the movement thus culminated? My memory goes further than his, and I feel sure he will not object.

If he refers to Mr. Butler's short but official history of the Society of Architects, published at the time of the amalgamation in 1925, he will see, recorded on page 51, that "In 1886 an independent body was formed . . . which drafted and promoted a Bill for the Registration of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors."

This body—a very small one, and practically little more

than a committee—though nominally independent, was backed by the Society. I acted as its hon. secretary, being at that time the Society's secretary. I attended all its meetings and took part in its deliberations; and, besides myself, two at least of its members are still living, in Prof. Henry Adams and Mr. Ellis Marsland. Its chairman was Mr. Hugh Roumieu Gough [F.], a most stubborn fighter (according to the tradition of the Goughs!), of whom it was said in one of the A.A. plays at that time that "Old Mother Riba was suffering from a severe attack of *Her Rheumatic Cough!*" Personally, I fancy he was more inclined to press immediately for amalgamation within the Institute of the (then) many independent provincial bodies, now long since accomplished, than for full Registration; yet he threw his weight completely into the larger movement, and was well backed by those who worked with him. These included, besides those just mentioned, Messrs. Robert Walker (of Cork), W. H. Seth-Smith, Walter Emden, W. Gillbee Scott [F.], J. J. Lish and Edgar Farman—and possibly others whose

names I have now forgotten. All, were they now living, would be septuagenarians at least.

It was Mr. Walker who drafted the Bill which was put before Parliament in 1888, and again in modified form by omission of Engineers and Surveyors from its scope in 1889; though I, as secretary and in what I conceived to be my duty, had sent Mr. Walker a most crude outline previously, which I, in my boyish temerity, had imagined to be a Draft Bill! In excuse, I can only say that I was in the middle twenties at that time and wholly without experience.

To all these former comrades and friends I should now like to be allowed to pay tribute. They worked hard, they discussed every word of the Bills of 1888 and 1889 over and over again in good fellowship and honestly; and they laid the foundation upon which the Society and the Institute have worked towards the completion of the edifice now achieved.

Since those very early days of foundation laying, many other artisans have taken part in the building, notably

Messrs. Bond, Tubbs, Monson, Sadgrove, Partridge, Taylor and Butler in the Society, to say nothing of Major Barnes and his contemporaries in the Institute. I by no means forget them.—Yours, etc.,

G. A. T. MIDDLETON [*Hon. A.*].

#### THE R.I.B.A. AND GOVERNMENT AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENTS.

2 Coates Crescent,  
Edinburgh.

19 August 1931.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

SIR,—I note on page 704 of the R.I.B.A. JOURNAL for 8 August, that "architects employed by Government Departments, municipalities, and other public bodies, etc.," are to be eligible for Fellowship of the Institute.

It is to be hoped that a clause in the declaration, which they must sign, will definitely state that such architects are debarred from engaging in any form of private practice.—Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM DAVIDSON.

## Obituary

### W. R. LETHABY.

*Mr. Arthur Keen, who worked with Lethaby in Norman Shaw's office and knew him intimately all his life, writes as follows:*

DEAR SIR,—It has been stated that Lethaby was a pupil of Norman Shaw, but that is not the case; he came to Shaw's office at the age of 21 as chief assistant, a position in which he followed the late Ernest Newton, and he entered upon his duties with a degree of courage and apparent confidence that seemed at the time remarkable in a man of his age. He was quite prepared to do anything from eighth scale sections to full size drawings of ornament or perspectives in ink or colour, but his draughtsmanship at first was free and loose in comparison with that in vogue in the office—the clean, crisp pencil and ink work in which Horsley and Hardy followed Shaw so closely; the looseness, however, was more apparent than real; he drew nothing that did not mean something, and his details were far more than mere working drawings; they were in all cases a definite contribution to the artistic completeness of the design, and done with unquestioning loyalty to the original drawings. The collaboration of Shaw and Lethaby was an ideal one; Shaw with his enterprise and resource, his unequalled power of sheer independent design; each new work a new adventure, as witness such buildings as Cragside, New Zealand Chambers, Lowther Lodge, St. Margaret's, Ilkley, and Merrist Wood, to mention a few at random; and Lethaby with his unrivalled knowledge of style and detail, his fine taste and sense of fitness, his superb draughtsmanship and his unflinching instinct for right building. I think he must have had good business ability, as Shaw himself undoubtedly had, for in spite of letters always, and details commonly, being sent away from the office uncopied the buildings were duly and successfully completed with singularly little friction or

difficulty. No better example could be offered of the way in which the work of the office was carried through than the well-known Alliance Assurance building at the corner of St. James's Street and Pall Mall. It is one of the most fully detailed buildings in London, and remarkable for the way in which richness was secured without loss of breadth. Lethaby made most of the drawings for it, but the first drawing of all was made by Shaw himself on the Continent; an elevation of the Pall Mall front done in the purple ink that one finds in a French hotel and giving not only the general design of the building in all essential particulars, but also just the effect of richness and texture that marks the executed work. Later, he made quarter-scale plans in which the internal arrangement of the upper floors was fitted to the elevations with wonderful skill, but I believe all the detail work was done by Lethaby.

Lethaby's output was enormous. I think I never knew a man who worked harder or to better effect; the evenings on which the Academy school was not open were commonly spent at the Kensington Museum, and to see Lethaby at work in a museum was to receive a useful lesson in close and exhaustive analysis. His power of observation is illustrated in everything he wrote, and he seemed able to refer confidently to things seen years before although studied at the time from quite a different standpoint. He was an untiring student and was continually making careful sketches. I remember that he had a useful habit of "collecting" particular details for a few weeks at a time; cast iron finials, for a time; then lettering; then perhaps lead pipe heads or wooden gates, and being on the look out for these things he found them everywhere. It is to be hoped that his drawings of every kind including Continental sketches and the drawings of the few buildings carried out by himself may be kept together and well indexed or grouped.

They are hardly likely to include the Renaissance design, with which he won the Soane Medallion, or the thirteenth-century Gothic monument that won a prize at the R.A., but these would be interesting as showing how well he knew the character of the styles at a very early age and at a time when the facilities for study developed during more than fifty years since then did not exist.

When Lethaby talked about architecture it was with the assurance of definite knowledge but always with a certain diffidence, or rather deference, that grew out of pure kindness and good feeling and made his personality extraordinarily attractive. Even when he was scornful it was with a good-humoured tolerance that made criticism even more effective.

I should like to hear what actual schooling he enjoyed. We have been told that he took all the art school prizes at Barnstable in his teens, and we know that he came to London at the age of 21 after working in Derby and Leicester. His school time, therefore, cannot have been long, and the quality of his writing is in consequence the more remarkable. Whether speaking or writing he was always perfectly clear and his books are readable and even engrossing albeit they present a Darwinian array of hard facts, the product, generally, of original observation and research.

That remarkable document, the "Syllabus" produced by the Board of Architectural Education in 1905, must, I think, have been mainly his work; at any rate he was there when it was drawn up and it sets out very well his view of architecture as something that emerges from sound planning and good building and that must be studied historically in its evolution through constructive method and social conditions. The logical effect of this outlook was that he was already a "modernist" thirty years ago, ready to accept the contribution of science to building, whatever it involved, believing that in the hands of an artist it could not fail to be invested with human interest. His book on "Architecture" closes thus: "The modern way of building must be flexible and vigorous, even smart and hard. We must give up designing the broken-down picturesque which is part of the ideal of make-believe. The enemy is not science but vulgarity, a pretence to beauty at second hand." But these are the words of one who considered everything in terms of beauty, or at all events in terms of human interest. Fine engineering received his unstinted admiration, but he could find no excuse for the crudeness of mere ill-considered structure.

The man who probably influenced Lethaby more than any other was Philip Webb. They were close friends.

Yours very truly,

ARTHUR KEEN.

I may add that I valued, personally, at a very high rate, the part he took in defending Waterloo Bridge from destruction.

COL. ALBERT E. KIRK, V.D., O.B.E. [F.]

Colonel Kirk, who died aged 63 at his home at Alwoodley, Leeds, on 6 August, practised for many years as head of the firm of Kirk and Tomlinson, in Leeds. He was articled with Messrs. Smith and Tweedale, of Leeds, and later with Professor T. Roger Smith in London, and

while at University College gained the Donaldson Silver Medal in 1891. In 1892 he became an Associate of the R.I.B.A. and in 1927 was elected a Fellow.

Among the principal works carried out by Col. Kirk's firm are numerous business premises in Leeds, blocks of offices in the new Headrow, work for the Leeds Corporation, two hostels for students for the Leeds Education Committee, and three large Club Houses for Local Golf Clubs. Col. Kirk was also responsible for a great deal of work for the West Riding Territorial Association including the Riding School at Leeds, Drill Halls in Halifax, Bradford, and several other places in the West Riding, while he carried out extensive alterations at Highthorne, Husthwaite and Crayke Manor.

His military service began in 1888, when he was enrolled in the 7th Battalion West Yorkshire Regiment ("The Leeds Rifles"), of which in 1912 he was given the command and with which he served in France. He was wounded in 1915 and on returning to France was mentioned in despatches and invalided home and later commanded a battalion of the Devons.

On resuming practice, he took into partnership his senior assistant, Mr. C. W. Tomlinson, and carried out a great deal of domestic work, including many large houses at Linton, Headingley, and in the Leeds district; and alterations at Cookridge, Leeds; Manley Hall, Wales; Beachwood, Airedale; Brackley, Northants, etc. The firm also erected new commercial buildings in various parts of Leeds, including Messrs. Pointings' Motor Show Room, the Thrift Stores, Ltd., and others.

Colonel Kirk was President of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects in 1912 and again in 1926, which was the Society's Jubilee year.

ALEXANDER GORDON [F.].

PRESIDENT OF THE SINGAPORE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS, 1930-1931.

Mr. Gordon, who died suddenly while on his way home on leave last April, was born in Aberdeen and educated at Robert Gordon's College, from whence he passed to the office of J. A. Ogg Allan, F.R.I.B.A. (architect to the Aberdeen Education Authority), in 1908, with whom he served his apprenticeship, and shortly afterwards he was engaged as an assistant by W. J. Devlin, A.R.I.B.A., and also on the construction of the Joint Passenger Station, Aberdeen, for the Great Northern of Scotland Railway.

During the period 1908-1914, in addition to his office duties, he attended both day and evening classes at the Technical College, Aberdeen.

Early in the war he joined up as a sapper, and later attained commissioned rank in the Infantry. He served in France both in the Gloucester Regiment and the King's Shropshire Light Infantry.

After being demobilised from the Army in 1919 he returned to Aberdeen and resumed his architectural training, being one of the first two students at the Architectural School at Aberdeen under T. H. Hughes, F.R.I.B.A., A.R.A.C., who is now Director of Architectural Studies at the Glasgow School of Architecture.

In June 1920, he obtained his Diploma of Architecture (Aberdeen), and in the following December he passed the Final Examination for the R.I.B.A., becoming an Associate of the Institute in 1921.

During this period he was for one year Junior Assistant Architect with the Aberdeen Corporation, and was then



appointed Chief Architect with the Borough Surveyor, Town House, Aberdeen.

He came out to Singapore in 1923 as Assistant Municipal Architect and was appointed Municipal Architect in 1925, becoming a Fellow of the Royal Institute in 1928 on the completion of the Municipal Offices.

Mr. Gordon joined the Singapore Society of Architects in 1924 and was on the Council for some years, filling the office of Vice President, 1929-30, and President, 1930-31.

#### HENRY WILLIAM CHATTERS [*Hon. A.*].

The death of Mr. H. W. Chatters occurred at his home in Cheltenham on 6 July. Mr. Chatters, who was 79 years of age, became a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. in 1902, and in 1919 was elected an Honorary Associate, a comparatively exceptional honour for a practising architect.

Beginning his professional career at Darlington, he was connected with an uncle who was architect to the North Eastern Railway, then after a time in London, Mr. Chatters returned to Cheltenham, where he was associated with Mr. Knight, on whose death he was joined by Mr. Smithson.

During his 37 years in practice, Mr. Chatters's firm was responsible for a number of important buildings in Cheltenham, including the Grammar School, the Public Library, Dean Close School, also many shops and houses, including all those in the Eldorado Road and Christ Church District. Mr. Chatters was for many years architect for St. Paul's College, to which he added some extensions.

A director of the Cheltenham and Gloucester Building Society, Mr. Chatters was elected Chairman in 1921, and he was at one time President of the Gloucestershire Architects' Association.

#### MR. H. C. M. HIRST [*F.*].

Mr. Henry Cecil Montague Hirst, F.R.I.B.A., who died on 25 April 1931, was the son of John Hirst, first surveyor to the West of England Building Society. Mr. Hirst's professional career began in his father's office in Bristol in 1877. After completing his articles he worked for a time in the office of the late Rowland Plumbe, F.R.I.B.A., in London, before returning to a practice of his own in Bristol, where, on his father's death, Mr. Hirst succeeded to his position of Surveyor to the Bristol and West of England Building Society. Mr. Hirst's practice was all in Bristol, and chiefly concerned with ecclesiastical work. Among the chief of his buildings are St. Thomas's Church and Vicarage, Eastville; St. Ambrose Vicarage, Parish Room and Almshouses, Whitehall; Windmill Hill Mission Church; St. Michael's Vicarage, Windmill Hill; St. Mary Redcliffe Parish Buildings and Cemetery Chapel; Board School, Luckwell Lane, and Kingswood Reformatory.

For 20 to 30 years Mr. Hirst had acted as Surveyor to the Vestries of St. Mary Redcliffe and St. John the Baptist Church. He devoted much time and study to the archaeology and archives of the latter parish, in 1926 publishing a book embodying the results of his research, entitled *History of the Church of St. John the Baptist, Bristol*.

The following year he read a paper to the Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society on *A Seventeenth-Century House and Chimney Piece in Small Street*. The writing of this paper entailed considerable research. His study of the matter was completed just when the chimney-piece was sold to a London dealer, without the Corporation of Bristol being given a chance to retain for the city.

#### GEORGE GORDON STANHAM [*F.*].

Mr. George Gordon Stanham, F.S.I., F.R.I.B.A., who died on 10 March 1931 at the age of 74, was the son of Mr. G. Stanham, Architect, of 24 Gresham Street. At the age of 26 he was articled to Mr. Robert Hasketh, Architect and Surveyor, and later went into practice with his father.

He commenced practice on his own account in 1885—the work being of a general nature. He held several official appointments, amongst them being that of Architect and Surveyor to the Alexandra Orphanage, and to The City of London Brewery Company Limited.

In 1891 Mr. Stanham was elected a Fellow of the Chartered Surveyors' Institution, and about the same time was largely instrumental in assisting the formation of the Auctioneers Institution, being made an Honorary Fellow of that Institution from the time of its formation. He became a fellow of the R.I.B.A. on amalgamation with the Society of Architects, having been a Fellow of the latter Society for some years. He was also a member of the City Corporation, taking an active part in connection with Public Health, being Chairman of the Committee on three occasions.

In recognition of his services in connection with "La Société Française de Bienfaisance" the President of the French Republic awarded him the Order of "Officier d'Académie."

Mr. Stanham's practice is being carried on by his two sons, Mr. Hugh G. Stanham and Mr. Alan F. G. Stanham.

#### J. W. BEAUMONT [*F.*].

Mr. J. W. Beaumont, who died recently at the age of 83, was articled to Sir James Picton, of Liverpool, and started practice on his own account in Manchester in 1872. He became a Fellow of the R.I.B.A. in 1891.

He carried out the designs for towns halls at Hyde and Colne, the Whitworth Institute, Darley Dale; the Whitworth Hospital, Matlock, and the Manchester Whitworth Art Galleries, also many banks, free libraries, etc., for various authorities. Mr. Beaumont was responsible for the newspaper printing offices for Messrs. E. Hulton and Co. in Manchester and London, and for the *Glasgow Herald* in Glasgow.

In 1900 he took one of his sons into partnership, and was joined by another son in 1910, and in conjunction with them he carried out several large departmental stores, warehouses, schools, office buildings and houses in various parts of the country. Mr. Beaumont was a member of the Manchester Society of Architects and was their President in 1903-04. He retired from the firm of J. W. Beaumont and Sons last January.

#### STEPHEN SHAW [*Ret. F.*].

Mr. Stephen Shaw, who died on 15 July, had for a number of years the largest practice in Westmorland. He was educated at the Kendal Grammar School (then the Blue Coat School), and served his articles with his brother, Richard S. Shaw, who established the practice 75 years ago. Among his largest works was the Kendal Town Hall, which he won in open competition in 1892, Messrs. Leeming and Leeming, of London, being the assessors, while his designs for the Kendal Grammar School, Crook Church, Cockermouth Auction Mart, five schools in the Caldbeck district of Cumberland, and other buildings, were also selected in competition. He acted in London as the arbitrator for the Ambleside Urban District Council when they took over the Gas Company, and was often called as expert witness in local law cases.

Mr. Shaw died at his daughter's house, Causa Grange, near Carlisle, where he had been for the past four years, although still retaining his house in Kendal.

## ARCHIBALD A. SYMON [L.].

The late Mr. Archibald A. Symon, L.R.I.B.A., of Arbroath Angus, who died recently, at the age of eighty-five, was born, in Deeside, Aberdeenshire.

He served his articles with the late Mr. John Carver, of Meigle, a well-known architect in Perthshire and Angus during the middle and latter part of last century.

Mr. Symon afterwards became principal assistant to Mr. Carver, whose business by that time had extended to Forfar, and when, in course of time, a further extension of the business took place to Arbroath, Mr. Symon was assumed as partner by Mr. Carver, when a large and varied practice was carried on in Forfarshire and Perthshire, and as far west as Argyllshire.

On Mr. Carver's death in 1898 Mr. Symon assumed his son, Mr. Alexander Symon, F.R.I.B.A., as partner, and about twelve years ago a still further extension of the business took place when the firm commenced business in London. Mr. Symon, Sen., however, remained in active management of the northern branch of the business until within a week of his death.

Mr. Symon at one time took an active interest in the affairs of the Dundee Chapter of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland, and was an ex-President of the Chapter. He was a keen churchman, but in general took no part in public affairs, his whole attention being absorbed by his business interests.

## Notes

## THE GODWIN BURSARY REPORT FOR 1929.

The Godwin Bursary Report for 1929, by Mr. Hope Bagenal, has recently been deposited in the Library. Mr. Bagenal's report is on *Standards of Musical Tone from an Acoustic Analysis of good Concert Halls, Opera Houses and Churches*. After an introductory chapter on critical standards, in which the various qualities of "tone" for diverse instruments and purposes are discussed, detailed analysis is made of the acoustic properties of about 13 concert halls and many opera houses and churches in this country and abroad; in almost every case the analysis being accompanied by sections and plans and by carefully compiled reverberation tables.

## C.P.R.E. ANNUAL CONFERENCE, BATH,

1931.

The Council for the Preservation of Rural England is to hold its fourth National Conference at Bath on 15, 16 and 17 October.

On the 15th, the Mayor and Corporation will welcome the Conference at a reception in the Pump Room and on the 16th the Conference will be opened by the Marquess of Bath, K.G., Lord Lieutenant of Somerset, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres being in the Chair. On the same evening it is hoped to hold a C.P.R.E. dinner.

The subjects for discussion have been divided between three sessions, which will be devoted to The Country Town and its Rural Setting, Traffic and Amenity, and National Parks.

Arrangements are being made for visits to the principal buildings of interest in Bath and for excursions into the country.

All who wish to attend the Conference are asked to communicate as soon as possible with Mr. H. G. Griffin, the secretary of the C.P.R.E.

## EDUCATION CONFERENCE AT THE R.I.B.A.

On Saturday, 27 June, the Board of Architectural Education held a Conference with representatives of all the Schools of Art and Technical Colleges throughout the country which offer facilities for the instruction of intending architects. Mr. Thomas E. Scott, F.R.I.B.A., Head Master of the Department of Architecture, Building and Surveying, of the Northern Polytechnic, London, read a paper on "Some Problems Connected with the Training

of Architectural Students in Schools of Art and Technical Colleges." A discussion followed on the subject of the paper and on points of general interest. The chair was taken by Mr. L. Sylvester Sullivan, then Chairman of the Board of Architectural Education.

At the conclusion of the meeting the members of the Conference inspected the exhibition of drawings submitted in the Final Competition for the Rome Scholarship in Architecture, 1931, and a special exhibition of drawings executed by evening school students.

## R.I.B.A. DIPLOMA IN TOWN PLANNING.

The Examination conducted by the Royal Institute of British Architects for the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning will not be held in the future. The R.I.B.A. and the Town Planning Institute, with the object of establishing a requisite common standard of attainment for any person desiring to qualify as a practitioner of Town Planning or of any branch of the subject, have, in collaboration with the Chartered Surveyors' Institution and the Institution of Municipal and County Engineers, agreed to institute a Joint Examinations Board. In future the Examination for the R.I.B.A. Diploma in Town Planning will be conducted by this joint Board, which has already prepared a syllabus. Applications for admission to the Examination should, however, be addressed to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1, on a date to be announced in due course.

## R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR AND THE EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF BUILDING SURVEYOR.

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Act, and the Examination for the office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on 14, 15 and 16 October 1931.

The closing date for receiving applications for admission to the Examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., is 23 September.

Full particulars of the examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary R.I.B.A.

## R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS, JUNE AND JULY 1931.

The questions set at the Intermediate, Final and Special Examinations held in June and July 1931 have been published, and are on sale at the Royal Institute, price 1s. (exclusive of postage).



### THE CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

As announced in the advertisement columns of the last JOURNAL, the Central School of Arts and Crafts has arranged a series of lantern lectures and visits dealing with the most recent developments in the manufacture and uses of various building materials.

A lecture on each material, held at 7.30 on the first Thursday in the month, is followed on the next Saturday by a visit either to the works dealing with the material or to a building where its application can be studied.

The materials to be studied are Hardwoods, and Softwoods, Stone, Faience, Terra Cotta and Tiles and Slate. In each case the lecture is to be given by a member of a firm dealing with the particular material.

Included in the course is a lecture on Building Research given by Dr. R. E. Stradling, followed by a visit to the Research Station at Watford. Architects, other than students in the school, are invited to the lecture, but the visits are for students only.

Mr. F. H. Mansford will give a course of six monthly lectures on the History of Architecture at 7.30 p.m. on the third Monday in each month, except December, from October to April.

### SCOTTISH IDEAL HOME COMPETITION RESULTS.

The competition among Scottish architects for awards totalling £300 for all-Scottish house designs closed on 27 August, and a large number of entries of high standard was received.

Mr. John Watson, F.R.I.B.A., who was appointed assessor of the competition by the President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, announces that the entries have been assessed as follows:—

1st (award £150).—J. W. Laird and Napier, F.I.Arch.(Scotland), A.R.I.B.A.

2nd (award £100).—R. C. Hutchinson, A.R.I.A.S.

3rd (award £50).—D. H. McMorran, A.R.I.B.A.

A condition of the competition was that the house must be suited to the requirements of a Scottish suburb, and that preference would be given to the house having some national character, and in which the greatest proportion of materials used are of Scottish origin or manufacture.

Messrs. J. W. Laird and Napier's designs will be carried out in a house to be completely erected, equipped and furnished at the *Daily Mail* Scottish Ideal Home Exhibition, which opens at Kelvin Hall, Glasgow, on 30 September.

## Allied Societies

### MANCHESTER SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.

The first of the Manchester Society of Architects Summer Visits was held on the evening of Wednesday, 15 July.

The building visited was the New Manchester Grammar School, now nearing completion, the associated architects being, Mr. Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A., and Messrs. Thomas Worthington and Sons.

The historic buildings of the Grammar School, in the centre of the city, are being vacated in favour of a more airy situation in Fallowfield, where playing fields can be obtained in close proximity to the school. The opportunity has been well used by the architects in the design of a fine group of buildings, culminating in the great Memorial Hall.

A large number of members were present and made an exhaustive and most instructive tour of the buildings.

An interesting programme of visits has been arranged by the Summer Visits Committee, and it is hoped that members will avail themselves of the opportunity to inspect the buildings, both old and new, which are included in the list.

### 1932 R.I.B.A. CONFERENCE AT MANCHESTER.

A special meeting of the Council of the Manchester Society of Architects has been held to consider the preliminary arrangements for the R.I.B.A. Conference of 1932, which is to be held in Manchester next June.

Following a visit of Mr. Ian MacAlister, Secretary of the R.I.B.A., to Manchester, when he outlined the general scope of the Conference, and described the arrangements made in

previous years, the Council met and allotted various sections of the necessary work to numerous members, being particularly fortunate in persuading Mr. Francis Jones, F.R.I.B.A., to undertake the duties of General Secretary to the Conference.

Numerous tentative proposals were put forward, which are more than sufficient to indicate that an interesting programme, including both the historical past of the Society's area, and the characteristic present of this important industrial district, will be available to the visitors to the Conference.

The Manchester Society is looking forward to entertaining a large number of Architects from all quarters of the Kingdom.

### SUMMER VISIT.

The second of the series of Summer Evening Visits was made on Wednesday, 5 August, when the venue was Sunlight House, Quay Street, Manchester.

This building is a large block of offices with shops below, designed by Mr. Joseph Sunlight, of Manchester. It is one of the highest blocks of offices in the city, and has a simple but dignified facade of Portland Stone.

The visitors were shown round the building by Mr. Sunlight, and the Society is indebted to him for a most interesting evening.

### THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

The Inaugural Meeting of the Session 1931-32 was held on 4 June, when the President, Mr. Burjor S. J. Aga, F.R.I.B.A., delivered his Inaugural Address and passed in review all matters of interest to the architectural profession.

Mr. Aga having expressed his appreciation at having been unanimously elected President, paid tribute to the Past-President, Mr. Ditchburn, and the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Kersasp Taraporvala, for their valuable services in the strenuous work they have had to do, the Secretary having completed four years continuous service.

In the course of his address, Mr. Aga said that the past year had unfortunately not been a happy one, and the architectural profession had suffered with the community. The world-wide trade depression and the political position in India had influenced all businesses and the architect, who thrived with the prosperity of the people. "However," he said, "let us be optimistic and hope for prosperous times."

With a view to supporting the architectural profession in India, the R.I.B.A. had empowered the Institute to hold the Final Examination in India and this had been held for the first time in Bombay in April 1930. The Associate Examination is thus opened to candidates who can ill afford the training and examination in London. The second and third Final R.I.B.A. Examinations in India had been held in Bombay in October-November 1930 and April-May 1931, and the Institute was deeply indebted to the examiners for their work. Mr. Aga congratulated Mr. S. J. Narwekar, the new Joint Honorary-Secretary, on being the first Indian to pass the Final Examination held in India and to be elected an Associate.

The Institute had been growing steadily and in its short existence had proved its worth and utility. Lectures on Architecture were given every year and the response to the invitation to give lectures and read papers for the Session had exceeded the number that could be arranged, thereby showing the keen interest and enthusiasm that prevailed.

The Institute had not been negligent in the matter of the abolition of the post of Improvement Trust Architect and a deputation had been formed to deal with the matter.

One important point to which the Institute needed to give attention was the question of the inclusion of all practising architects of worthy qualifications within the membership of the Institute.

The Practice Committee of the Institute had been engaged on the subject of the adoption of a Standard Form of Agreement and Conditions of Contract. Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir, the Honorary Secretary of the Practice Committee, had rendered meritorious service in this connection.

Licensed Surveyors were banned from serving on the Corporation of the City of Bombay and the President appealed to the Municipal Commissioner to have this ban removed for the sake of the improvement of the amenities of the city, where they could advise on the widening of roads and the clearing of slums.

The President appealed to members to take proper advantage of the good and useful library possessed by the Institute; and to take more interest in its activities, by attending meetings and lectures in large numbers.

The Municipal Building Regulations need, said Mr. Aga, to be modified, as the recent fire in the Bazar had proved to assure that shops, etc., on the ground floor were of fire-resisting materials. He was gratified to note that the new buildings in the Bhendy Bazar and elsewhere showed the gradual growth of good taste in architecture among the Bombay public.

Mr. Aga suggested that the Constitution should be changed so that their Session should correspond with that of the R.I.B.A.; he also suggested an Annual Dinner, to gain further prominence for the cause of architecture.

The President announced that he, with the Consulting Architect to the Government of Bombay and the Professor of Architecture to the Government School of Architecture, had been appointed to the jury to examine the drawings submitted for the George Wittet Memorial Scholarship.

#### THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS OF MALAYA.

The annual dinner of the Institute of Architects of Malaya took place at Raffles Hotel, Singapore, on Saturday, 30 May

1931, when the chair was occupied by the President of the Institute, Major P. H. Keys, D.S.O., F.R.I.B.A.

The guests present included H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. John Scott, C.M.G.), H.E. the General Officer Commanding (Major-General Oldfield, C.B., etc.), the Acting Chief Justice (the Hon. Mr. P. J. Sproule, the Attorney-General (the Hon. Mr. W. C. Huggard, K.C.), the Colonial Engineer (the Hon. Mr. G. Sturrock), the President, Municipal Commissioners (Mr. W. W. Bartley), etc.

Following the toast of "His Majesty the King," the President, in proposing the toast of "Our Guests," having referred to the death of Mr. Gordon, late President of the Institute, thanked the Secretary, Mr. Oscar Wilson, for his work during the past year and particularly for the highly technical work which he had done with regard to the re-incorporation of the Singapore Society of Architects as the Malayan Institute, and congratulated him on his election as a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

Re-incorporation as an Institute became necessary, said Major Keys, on account of the increase in membership, which comprised 95 per cent. of the architects of Malaya. He also stated that early this year the Board of Architectural Education of the R.I.B.A. had appointed them to be an Overseas Board of Examiners for the purpose of receiving applications to sit for the Intermediate, Final and Special examinations of the Royal Institute, and they were to be of equal standing with the Overseas Boards of Canada, South Africa and Australia.

Having spoken of the objects and advantages of incorporation and of the sympathy and help received from the Government, Major Keys expressed a hope that the sympathy so strongly existing at present between the Government and the Institute would be maintained. Finally, he proposed the health of the guests, which was drunk with musical honours.

The Hon. Mr. John Scott (the Officer Administering the Government), in replying, thanked the Institute for its entertainment and for the very kind and cordial manner in which the toast had been drunk, and referred to the last occasion when as a guest he had sat next to the late Mr. Alexander Gordon. He said that he felt sure that many a heart in Singapore felt a void by his loss, but Mr. Gordon, he said, had left in the Municipal Buildings in Singapore a lasting monument of his genius and skill. Mr. Scott then congratulated the Institute on their change of constitution. Those, he said, who were members of the old Royal Colonial Institute might remember that within the last twelve months that body had been promoted from an Institute to a Society. He was not quite sure what promotion meant in such circumstances, and he thought that circumstances altered cases, but he was quite sure that in this particular case the promotion of their Society to an Institute was very well deserved.

He then spoke of the development of architecture from the earliest days when primitive man built himself a shelter. That, he said, undoubtedly was the origin of architecture, and at all times the problem which architects had had before them was to enclose space—but the real problem really was how best to enclose space for human occupation.

Modern development had added the art of combining in a building both beauty and utility. That was the aim, the be-all and end-all of an architect's career.

Having discoursed on the wonderful breadth of attainment necessary for the good architect, Mr. Scott thanked the President for his kind words and wished the Institute all prosperity.

The Title Hampshire and Isle of Wight *Society of Architects* as given in the last journal is incorrect—it should have read Hampshire and Isle of Wight *Architectural Association*.

## THE EXAMINATIONS.

JULY 1931.

## THE FINAL EXAMINATION.

The Final Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London and Edinburgh from 8 to 16 July 1931.

Of the 99 candidates examined, 51 passed (12 in part 1 only) and 48 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Adkins, Frederick William Charles.  
 Allen, William Henry. (*Part 1 only.*)  
 Bicknell, Peter. (*Part 1 only.*)  
 Blythin, Charles Frederick. (*Part 1 only.*)  
 Bomer, Edward Dixon Neville.  
 Broughton, Frank Holden.  
 Bubbs, Edward. (*Part 1 only.*)  
 Cardwell, John Joseph.  
 Caröe, Alban Douglas Rendall. (*Distinction in Thesis.*)  
 Chard, Frederick Vincent Scott.  
 Clark, Arthur Ronald.  
 Conolly, Herbert.  
 Cowley, Roderick Hedley.  
 Edgar, Norman.  
 Fancott, William Edmund.  
 Farrow, John Wilford.  
 Gardham, Henry Edgar.  
 Hall, Arthur Leonard. (*Distinction in Thesis.*)  
 Harrison, Ronald Herbert.  
 Hobbs, Geoffrey Bryant.  
 Howard, William Frederick. (*Part 1 only.*)  
 Joseph, Morris.  
 Lindsay, Robert Govan.  
 Long, Albert Edward.  
 M'Intyre, Donald. (*Distinction in Thesis.*)  
 Marshall, Alan John Richard. (*Part 1 only.*)  
 Middlemiss, Clyde Oliver. (*Part 1 only.*)  
 Miles, Harold.  
 Mitchell, Allan Hawthorn.  
 Mollison, William.  
 Moore, Shirley Simpson.  
 Neil, Norman Alexander Gordon.  
 Padmore, Robert Barton. (*Part 1 only.*)  
 Penberthy, Arthur John. (*Part 1 only.*)  
 Pickering, Charles Edward.  
 Pilichowski, Amnon Vivien.  
 Pittaway, Harold.  
 Potter, John Edward.  
 Powell, Maynard Henry.  
 Reuben, Samuel Simon.  
 Salvin, Thomas Edward.  
 Sargent, Harry Lionel.  
 Stokes, David Dominic Scott.  
 Thompson, Benjamin Harold. (*Part 1 only.*)  
 Thompson, Jack Scott.  
 Todd, George Richard. (*Part 1 only.*)  
 Turnbull, Edwin.  
 Underhill, Alfred.  
 Uren, Reginald Harold.  
 Wardle, Lionel Tallentyre.  
 Wilcockson, Ian Douglas. (*Part 1 only.*)

## THE SPECIAL EXAMINATION.

The Special Examination qualifying for candidature as Associate R.I.B.A. was held in London from 8 to 14 July, and in Edinburgh from 8 to 16 July 1931.

Of the 24 candidates examined 13 passed (4 in Part 1 only) and 11 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Adam, William.  
 Benson, Christopher Augustus.

Cotton, Harry.

Hawker, James Bentley.

Kershaw, Sidney. (*Part 1 only.*)

Kettle, Alan. (*Part 1 only.*)

Moore, Harold William.

Murison, Forbes.

Powell, Leslie Charles.

Thacker, Edward George. (*Part 1 only.*)

Valder, Wilfrid.

Wheeler, Harry. (*Part 1 only.*)

Williams, William Robert.

THE EXAMINATION IN PROFESSIONAL PRACTICE FOR STUDENTS  
 OF SCHOOLS OF ARCHITECTURE RECOGNISED FOR EXEMPTION  
 FROM THE R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION.

The Examination was held in London and Edinburgh on 14 and 16 July 1931. Of the 40 candidates examined 36 passed and 4 were relegated.

The successful candidates are as follows :—

Abbott, Derek Newland.  
 Alberty, Jessica Mary.  
 Aldridge, Rowland de Winton.  
 Atkinson, John Robert.  
 Bramhill, Harold.  
 Cairns, James Brown.  
 Collie, Robert Anderson.  
 Cox, Frank Russell.  
 Dyer, Harold Thornley.  
 Fox, Keith Stephen.  
 Franklin, Herbert James.  
 Fraser, John Strachan.  
 Gibson, Alexander George.  
 Harper, Denis Rawnsley.  
 Hicks, Joseph Kenneth.  
 Holford, William Graham.  
 Honeywell, Frederick William.  
 Hunt, Robert Dennis.  
 Jeffries, Thomas Arnold.  
 Kendall, Welbury.  
 Laidler, Gavin Graham.  
 Lock, Cecil Max.  
 Marwich, Thomas Waller.  
 Massey, Edward Francis.  
 Moffatt, John Burn.  
 Nunn, Aubrey Victor.  
 Paterson, David Stuart.  
 Samuel, Godfrey Herbert.  
 Stark, Douglas Rogers.  
 Stephenson, Gordon.  
 Sully, Charles Walter.  
 Turner, Wilfrid John Carpenter.  
 Twentyman, Alfred Richard.  
 Watts, Sidney John.  
 Wingate, James West Cleland.  
 Wright, John Hesketh.

## APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP :

## ELECTION 19 OCTOBER 1931.

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11, an election of candidates for membership as Licentiates will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 19 October 1931. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to

the Secretary R.I.B.A., not later than Tuesday, 29 September 1931.

#### AS LICENTIATES (35)

- ADAMS: PERCY WEBSTER, 9 Knightsbridge, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.1; 2 Wetherby Gardens, S.W.5. Proposed by Maurice E. Webb, Maxwell Ayrton, and Lionel G. Pearson.
- ASKEY: HENRY ERNEST, Tottenham Urban District Council, Town Hall, Tottenham, N.; 52 Lissenden Mansions, Lissenden Gardens, N.W.5. Proposed by T. P. Bennett, John Murray and E. P. Wheeler.
- BATER: ARTHUR HENRY, c/o Theo. Schaerer, Esq., 11 Thurloe Square, S.W.7; 31 Walcot Square, S.E.11. Proposed by Theophile Schaerer, Charles J. Smithem, and C. Lovett Gill.
- BLYTH: ROBERT, Burgh Surveyor's Office, Kirkcaldy, Fife; "Sunnylea," Kincardine, Fife. Proposed by J. D. Swanston, and the President and Secretary of the Edinburgh Architectural Association, under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- BOOTH: ARTHUR, Town Hall, Wednesbury; The Crescent, Wood Green, Wednesbury. Proposed by J. H. W. Hickton, Henry E. Farmer, and C. E. Bateman.
- BRAGG: GEORGE JOHN, 19 Duke Street, Chelmsford, Essex; "Trenarren," Galleywood Road, Chelmsford, Essex. Proposed by Wykeham Chancellor, Hugo R. Bird and George A. Mitchell.
- CAMPBELL: GEORGE CHARLES, Methil Brae, Methil; "Beechwood," Methil. Proposed by D. A. Stewart, Chas. G. Soutar and the President and Secretary of the Dundee Institute of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- CANDISH: HERBERT SYDNEY, L.M.S., Railway Estate Dept., Architectural Section, Euston Station, N.W.; 87 London Road, Wembley, Middlesex. Proposed by E. A. Fermaud, R. Wynn Owen and Wm. Petch.
- DAVIS: HAROLD SIDNEY, c/o E. C. P. Monson, Esq., Finsbury Pavement House, 120 Moorgate, E.C.2; 222 Pinner Road, Harrow. Proposed by E. C. P. Monson, W. Campbell Jones and G. Blair Imrie.
- DOTCHIN: FREDERICK EDWARD, 46 Grainger Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; 12 Claremont Place, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Proposed by R. Burns Dick and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Northern Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- FAIRER: THOMAS JOSEPH, P.A.S.I., c/o H. B. Longley, Esq., 93 High Street, Epsom; "Cedar Cottage," Woodcote Close, Epsom, Surrey. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- FUNNELL: STANLEY JAMES, Anchor Brewery, Mile End Road, E.1; 3 Pine Walk, Carshalton Beeches, Surrey. Proposed by the Chairman and Hon. Secretary of the West Essex Chapter of the Essex, Cambridge and Hertfordshire Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a), and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- GARBUTT: HARRY CHARLES, c/o Messrs. Kitching and Co., 21 Albert Road, Middlesbrough; 24 Barker Road, Middlesbrough. Proposed by R. Ridley Kitching and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Northern Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- GARLAND: GARNET GARFIELD, 75-77 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1; 1 Lonsdale Road, Bedford Park, W.4. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- GOUGH: WILLIAM THOMAS, c/o Messrs. Wm. Ware and Corbett, 6 Pembroke Terrace, Cardiff; 59 Despensers Street, Cardiff. Proposed by John Francis Groves, E. C. Morgan Willmott and William H. Scott.
- HALSTED: ANDREW, 46 Manchester Road, Burnley, Lancs; 461 Higher Brunshaw, Burnley. Proposed by Samuel Taylor, and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- HAND: ERNEST FRANCIS, 27 Fitzroy Street, Fitzroy Square, W.; 33 Woodstock Avenue, West Ealing, W. Proposed by Frederick W. Shenton, Sydney Clough, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- HARDINGTON: HAROLD BERNARD, c/o Messrs. McCarthy, Collings and Co., Central Chambers, Coalville, near Leicester; 95 Forest Road, Hugglescote. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- HAWKINS: JOSEPH, Portsmouth Education Committee, Architect's Department, The Guildhall, Portsmouth; 49 St. David's Road, Southsea, Portsmouth, Hants. Proposed by Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Cogswell, J. Arthur Smith and A. Leonard Roberts.
- HOLBECH: WILLIAM TYRRELL, London County Council, Architects' Department, County Hall, S.E.1; 93 Bulstrode Avenue, Hounslow, Middlesex. Proposed by G. Topham Forrest, E. Hadden Parkes and W. T. Sadler.
- HOUSTON: THOMAS, Kingscourt, Wellington Place, Belfast; 6 Harberton Avenue, Belfast. Proposed by John Seeds, R. H. Gibson and J. A. Davidson.
- LEDGARD: WILLIAM ARMITAGE, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Vicar Lane, Leeds; Sandy Lodge, Moortown, Leeds. Proposed by James Parish and the President and Hon. Secretary of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- NICOL: BERTRAM ROBERT, Architect's Department, London County Council, County Hall, S.E.1; 67 Nelson Road, Hornsey, N.8. Proposed by Rob. Robertson, E. Hadden Parkes, and Fredk. R. Hioris.
- PICKUP: JAMES, 46 Manchester Road, Burnley; "Wayside," Scott Park, Burnley. Proposed by Samuel Taylor and the President and Hon. Secretary of the Manchester Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).
- POTTER: ALFRED REGINALD, 11 Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.2. Proposed by Ernest G. Allen, Dr. Raymond Unwin and H. V. Lanchester.
- RICHARDSON: ALFRED HUBERT, Market Place, Workshop; 17 Queen Street, Workshop, Notts. Proposed by Chas. B. Flockton, W. G. Buck and Charles M. E. Hadfield.
- ROWLINSON: MORTIMER, Architect's Department, London County Council, County Hall, S.E.1; 1 Field Close, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex. Proposed by Rob. Robertson, Theodore Fyfe, and E. Hadden Parkes.
- SAYERS: ALFRED DOUGLAS, Slough U.D.C. Engineer and Surveyor's Department, Slough, Bucks; "Yealm," 64 Wexham Road, Slough, Bucks. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- SCOTT: JOHN LEONARD ARTHUR, 42 Clissold Road, Clissold Park, N.16. Proposed by Laurence M. Gotch, George Anag, and T. Gordon Jackson.
- SHARP: ADRIEN JORWIN, The Guildhall, Portsmouth; 26 Albany Road, Southsea. Proposed by A. Leonard Roberts, J. Arthur Smith and Lieut.-Colonel A. E. Cogswell.
- STANHAM: LIEUT.-COLONEL HUGH GORDON, 26 and 27 Bush Lane, Cannon Street, E.C.4; "Heatherley," Copthorne, Crawley, Sussex. Proposed by Sir Banister Fletcher, Sydney Tatchell and Edgar S. Underwood.
- TREACHER: GEORGE HENRY, "Horseshoes," Offington Avenue, Worthing. Proposed by A. Jessop Hardwick, Thos. Wallis and Haydn P. Roberts.
- URQUHART: REGINALD BUCHANAN, London County Council, Architects' Department, County Hall, S.E.1; "Fairway," Tunbridge Avenue, Southend-on-Sea, Essex. Proposed by G. Topham Forrest, Rob. Robertson and Niel Martin-Kaye.



VAN LANGENBERG: THOMAS CYRIL, 27 Old Market Square, Kuala Lumpur, Federated Malay States; 180 Ampang Road, Kuala Lumpur. Proposed by W. F. Hedges, and the late President and Hon. Secretary of the Singapore Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).  
 YENDALL: MAURICE, Architects' Department, Borough Surveyor's Office, Gateshead-on-Tyne; Fenham Hall Drive, Fenham, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Proposed by F. N. Wightman, Lieut.-Colonel A. K. Tasker and Thomas Harrison.

### R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS.

During the month of July 1931 the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute:—

- ALLEN: DAVID ST. JOHN, Broadlea, Wynn Road, Penn, Wolverhampton.  
 ANDREW: EDWARD FRANCIS LA FONTAINE, 5 Monkey Point, Rangoon, Burma, India.  
 ANDREWS: FRANK WALTER, Warren Cottage, Portsmouth Road, Camberley, Surrey.  
 ARCHER: BERTRAM STUART TREVELYAN, 76 Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8.  
 ATKINSON: GEORGE ARNOLD STANLEY, c/o Messrs. Wimperis, Simpson and Guthrie, 61 South Molton Street, W.1.  
 BAIRD: JAMES, 116 Hawkhead Road, Paisley.  
 BASSETT: WILLIAM ADOLPHUS, Laburnum Cottage, Hildenborough, Tonbridge, Kent.  
 BELLINGER: CLIFFORD, 9 New Road, Oxford.  
 BENNETT: ARCHIBALD ERNEST, 35 Desswood Place, Aberdeen.  
 BRADSHAW: STANLEY WYARD, 24 Elm Grove, Orpington, Kent.  
 BRAINE: DONALD JACK, 67 Prospect Road, Moseley, Birmingham.  
 BROMLEY: GEOFFREY OWEN, 27 Bushey Hill Road, Camberwell, S.E.5.  
 BURCHARDT: CHRISTIANA ROSALIND, 62 Banbury Road, Oxford.  
 CARTER: ALAN EWART, 128 Sefton Park Road, Ashley Down, Bristol.  
 CHARLES: GORDON VICTOR, "Charlemont," Military Road, Sandgate, Kent.  
 CHATTERLEY: THOMAS WILLIAM ARTHUR, 76 Great Tindal Street, Ladywood, Birmingham.  
 CLARK: JAMES NELSON, 17 Pomeroy Street, Cardiff.  
 COCHRANE: HUGH FREDERICK, 51A Clanricarde Gardens, Bayswater, London, W.2.  
 COOPER: STEPHEN PERCY, 29 Bow Lane, N. Finchley, N.12.  
 CORNISH: PHILIP AMYAS WARRE, 45 Addison Avenue, London, W.11.  
 DESAI: MORESHWAR GANPATRAO, 113-115 Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi, Bombay, India.  
 EATON: ALBERT JOHN, 33 Wheelers Lane, Kings Heath, Birmingham.  
 ETHERINGTON: NORMAN GRENVILLE NEVIN, 562 Welbeck Road, Walker, Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
 FOX: EWART LYNDALE, 9 Buckingham Place, Queens Road, Bristol.  
 FYLEMAN: ANNE, Queen Mary's Hostel, Campden Hill Road, W.8.  
 GALLOWAY: WILFRED BONHAM, 51 Langdale Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey.  
 GRANT: DOUGLAS ADSHEAD, "Althorpe," Cowley Hill, St. Helens.  
 GREENWOOD: SAVILE, 3 Savile Row, Halifax.  
 GREGSON: GEORGE WARMAN, 1 Barton Villas, Tewkesbury, Gloucestershire.  
 GROSVENOR: HUGH NORMAN WILSHAW, 6A Palace Road, Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey.  
 HALL: DENIS CLARKE, Upminster Common, Essex.  
 HARWOOD: BASIL FREDERICK, 1 Manor Place, Holywell, Oxford.  
 HAYTHORNTHWAIT: GERALD GRAHAM, 24 Harper's Lane, Bolton, Lancs.  
 HEMMING: THOMAS SIDNEY, 28 Avondale Road, Chesterfield.  
 HENTY: BARBARA, 1 Tregunter Road, S.W.10.  
 HOLMES: WILLIAM WALTER, 1 Salisbury Street, Marylebone, London, N.W.8.  
 HOOPER: EDWIN MORRIS, Ganders Hatch, The Chase, Reigate.  
 HUNT: WALLACE PADFIELD, 18 Worsley Road, Swinton, Manchester.  
 HUTCHINSON: EDWARD OSWALD, 4 Thickley Terrace, Shildon, Co. Durham.  
 JARDINE: ALEXANDER WHITELAW, 39 Pentland Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland.  
 JOSEPH: MORRIS, 88 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.16.  
 KAYLL: RICHARD ANTHONY, Willersey, Broadway, Worcs.  
 KIDDIE: DONALD GLEAVE, 128 Roe Lane, Southport, Lancs.  
 KILPATRICK: EDWARD JOSEPH, "Thecnagrann," Crumlin Road, Belfast, Ireland.  
 KINGDON: WILLIAM, "Fern Mount," Clayton, Bradford, Yorkshire.  
 KIRBY: FREDERICK SABEY, 80 Cockton Hill Road, Bishop Auckland.  
 LANE: ARTHUR LEWIS, 71 Campbell Road, Bow, London, E.3.  
 LODGE: THOMAS HAROLD, 31 Stanley Street, Brighouse, Yorkshire.  
 MACKAY: ALAN, The Anchorage, Davenport Park, Stockport, Cheshire.  
 MCWILLIAMS: HERBERT HASTINGS, Library Buildings, Port Elizabeth.  
 MASON: MARK, 7 Park Avenue, Timperley, Cheshire.  
 MAUNG: MAUNG, University College, Architectural Dept., Gower Street, London, W.C.  
 MEREDITH: DENIS LLEWELLYN, 116 Murdock Road, Handsworth, Birmingham.  
 MILLS: DAVID HOPE, 45 High Street, Beaconsfield, Bucks.  
 MORGAN: RODNEY McCAY, 10 St. Aubyns, Hove, Sussex.  
 MOSS: JOHN, c/o Public Works Department, Northern Rhodesia, S. Africa.  
 PACKER: MARK ROWLAND, Hampton House, Institute Road, Chatham.  
 PARKER: ANNE WINIFRED ROBERTSON, West Field, Minchin Hampton, Glos.  
 PENN: RAYMOND, "St. Mawgans," Leighton Avenue, Pinner.  
 PETERS: JOHN STUART, 15 Eagle Road, Wembley, Middx.  
 PITCHFORD: KENNETH, 11, Hill View Avenue, Pasture Lane, Chapel Allerton, Leeds.  
 PITHER: CHARLES CULLEN, The Old Bank House, Castle Carey, Somerset.  
 PRITCHARD: MORRIS T, 6 Bowydd Road, Bl. Festiniog, N. Wales.  
 RAY: GILBERT, 9 Stanley Road, Hastings.  
 REAY: DONALD PATTERSON, 1 Meddowcroft Road, Wallasey, Cheshire.  
 RICHARDS: HELGA MARY, 3 Southfield Avenue, Street Lane, Leeds.  
 ROBSON: RONALD WATSON, 144A Newgate Street, Bishop Auckland.  
 ROGERS: NORMAN FREDERICK, 280 Cowley Road, Oxford.  
 ROSSINGTON: LESLIE, 437 Lytham Road, Blackpool.  
 SCOTT: JOHN, 42 Indiana Avenue, Cavehill Road, Belfast, N. Ireland.  
 SCOTT: WALTER SCHOMBERG, 39 Ann Street, Edinburgh.  
 SELFE: EDWARD CECIL, "Stoneleigh," Junction Road, Bradford-on-Avon.  
 SEYMER: MAJOR VIVIAN HOME, D.S.O., M.C., 11 Tedworth Square, Chelsea, S.W.3.  
 SHALLIS: ALFRED CHARLES, 20 Charles Street, Ealing, W.5.  
 SHROFF: NARIMAN BEJANJI, Tapia Building, New Chaini Road, Bombay.  
 SIROTKIN: ZWI, c/o H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.1.

- SLACK : JOSEPH, 213 Nottingham Road, Mansfield, Notts.  
 SMART : CLARENCE EDWARD, "Eureka," 53 Manners Road, Southsea.  
 SMITH-CARINGTON : BETTY MURIEL KELWAY, Tartworth Rectory, Falfeld, Glos.  
 STEVENS : GRANVILLE, 20 Fore Street, Wellington, Somerset.  
 STOYLE : IVAN FREDERICK STANLEY, School House, Foggintor, near Princetown, Devon.  
 TAYLOR : PHILIP NEVILLE, 11 Exeter Buildings, Redland, Bristol.  
 THOMAS : LEUAN GWYNN, 40 Boverton Street, Roath Park, Cardiff.  
 THOMPSON : ALAN, 81 Manchester Road, Accrington, Lancs.  
 THOMPSON : AUDREY BRENDA, 186 Pineapple Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham.  
 THOMPSON : JAMES ANTHONY, Dalton Hall, Victoria Park, Manchester.  
 THOMPSON : ROBERT GREY, 17 Belford Terrace, North Shields.  
 TOMASSINI : LYDIA, 21 Fitzroy Square, London, W.1.  
 TRAFFORD : GILBERT HENRY, Market Place, Leek, Staffs.  
 TRUDEL : RICHARD CLISSOLD, Mortimer Lodge, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19.  
 WEST : JOHN CRAWFORD, 12 Moor Street, Burton-on-Trent.  
 WESTWOOD : NORMAN CHARLES, Nutfield, Heath Road, Weybridge.  
 WHISTON : PETER R., 19 Clark Avenue, Trinity, Edinburgh, Scotland.  
 WIENBURG : BENJAMIN, 24 Kloof Road, Tamboers Kloof, Cape Town.  
 WILKINSON : JOHN GEORGE, 12 Boswell Street, Sefton Park, Liverpool.  
 WILLIAMS : FRANK CLIFTON, 21 Westcliffe Road, Southport, Lancs.  
 WINTER : JESSIE HENRIETTA, 4 Stour Road, Bournemouth.  
 WOODNOTH : HUBERT WILLS, 88 Rodenhurst Road, S.W.4.  
 WOOTTON : PERCY DENIS, 28 Malbrook Road, Putney, S.W.  
 WORMALD : RONALD DODD, 165 Blackwell Road, Carlisle.  
 WYATT : NORMAN ALBERT EDWARD, 2 Castle Hill Road, Hastings.

## Notices

### POPULAR LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURE.

As a part of the educational work of the R.I.B.A. the Council have arranged a series of four popular lectures on Architecture to take place on Saturday afternoons during the autumn in the R.I.B.A. Meeting Room. The lectures will be non-technical in character and illustrated by lantern slides. They will be open to the public free. The lectures are as follows :—

*Saturday, 10 October 1931, at 3 p.m.*—"Architecture? What's the Use?" by Mr. Clough Williams-Ellis, F.R.I.B.A. Chairman: The Rt. Hon. Lord Riddell, Hon. Associate, R.I.B.A.

*Saturday, 17 October 1931, at 3 p.m.*—"Some Opinions upon Furniture and Decoration," by Mr. H. S. Goodhart-Rendel, F.R.I.B.A. Chairman: Mr. D. S. MacColl, M.A., LL.D., Litt.D., Hon. Associate, R.I.B.A.

*Saturday, 24 October 1931, at 3 p.m.*—"Tendencies in very Modern Buildings," by Mr. A. S. G. Butler, F.R.I.B.A. Chairman: Sir Richard Paget, Bart., Hon. Associate, R.I.B.A.

*Saturday, 31 October 1931, at 3 p.m.*—"The Uses of an Architect," by Mr. H. B. Creswell, F.R.I.B.A. Chairman: Mr. Charles Marriott, Hon. Associate, R.I.B.A.

### MEMBERSHIP OF THE R.I.B.A.

#### THE LICENTIATE CLASS.

The revised Bye-laws of the Royal Institute of British Architects have received the approval of His Majesty's Privy Council, and applications may now be sent in for membership of the R.I.B.A. in the Licentiate Class. Full information and the necessary forms will be sent on application being made to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

#### ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 7 December 1931, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 26 September 1931.

#### LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (b) and (ciii), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

#### OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS.

Members contemplating applying for appointments overseas are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

## Competitions

### R.I.B.A. NEW PREMISES.

The R.I.B.A. invite architects, being Members or Students of the R.I.B.A., or of the Allied and associated Societies, to submit, in competition, designs for new premises and headquarters to be erected on a site in Portland Place and Weymouth Street, London, W.1.

#### Jury of Assessors :

Mr. Robert Atkinson [F].  
 Mr. Charles Holden [F].  
 Mr. H. V. Lanchester [F].  
 Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A. [F].  
 Dr. Percy S. Worthington, F.S.A. [F].

Premiums : £500 and a further £750 to be awarded according to merit.

Last day for receiving designs : 31 March 1932.

Conditions of the competition have been circulated to Members, or may be obtained on application to the Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

### BIRKDALE : JUNIOR AND INFANTS' SCHOOL.

The Corporation of the County Borough of Southport invite architects, practising or residing in the County of Lancashire, to submit, in competition, designs for a new Junior and Infants' School to be erected at Farnborough Road, Birkdale.

Assessor : Mr. Francis Jones [F].

Premiums : £100, £75 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs : 23 November 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Director of Education, 1, Eastbank Street, Southport. Deposit £1 1s.

#### BIRKENHEAD : NEW CENTRAL LIBRARY.

The Council of the County Borough of Birkenhead invite architects, who have been resident or have had an office within 20 miles of the Birkenhead Town Hall during the whole period subsequent to 1 January 1930, to submit, in competition, designs for a new Central Library to be erected in Market Place South.

Assessor : Mr. A. N. Prentice [F.].

Premiums : £250, £175 and £100.

Last day for receiving designs : 30 September 1931.

#### CARDIFF : TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL.

The Welsh National Memorial Association invite architects of British nationality to submit, in open competition, designs for a Tuberculosis Hospital of 250 beds, to be erected at Hayes Farm, Sully, near Cardiff.

Assessors : Mr. C. Ernest Elcock [F.].

Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd [F.].

Premiums : £400, £300, £175 and £100.

Last day for receiving designs : 31 October 1931.

#### LIVERPOOL : TWO NEW SCHOOLS.

The President has nominated Mr. E. Bertram Kirby, O.B.E. [F.], and Mr. Maurice E. Webb, D.S.O., M.C. [F.], as assessors in the above competitions.

(Conditions have not yet been drawn up.)

#### LIVERPOOL : NEW ORPHANAGE.

The Committee of the Liverpool Orphanage invite architects who are resident or whose principal offices are within a ten mile radius from Liverpool Town Hall, to submit, in competition, designs for a new Orphanage to be built in Woolton Road, Wavertree.

Assessor : Mr. A. H. Moberly [F.].

Premiums : £200, £100 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs : 8 December 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The Secretary, Liverpool Orphanage, Myrtle Street, Liverpool. Deposit £1 1s.

#### NORTHAMPTON : PUBLIC BATHS, POLICE AND FIRE STATIONS, ETC.

The Corporation of Northampton invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for new Public Baths, Police and Fire Stations, Sessions Court, etc., to be erected on a site in Campbell Square.

Assessor : Mr. Percy Thomas, O.B.E. [F.].

Premiums : £500, £400, £300 and £200.

Last day for receiving designs : 21 September 1931.

#### NORWICH : NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Corporation of the City of Norwich invite architects to submit in open competition, designs for new Municipal Offices to be erected on a site fronting St. Peter Street, Bethel Street and St. Giles Street.

Assessor : Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.].

Premiums : £500 and £700 to be divided between the authors of the next three designs in order of merit.

Last day for receiving designs : 1 March, 1932.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Noel B. Rudd, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Norwich. Deposit £1 1s.

#### SCARBOROUGH : NEW HOSPITAL.

The President has nominated Mr. H. M. Fairweather [F.] as assessor in the above competition.

(Conditions have not yet been drawn up.)

#### SOUTHAMPTON : GIRLS' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The Governors of the Girls' Grammar School, Southampton, invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new Grammar School to be erected at Hill Lane and Bellemoor Road.

Assessor : Mr. Sydney Tatchell (Vice-President R.I.B.A.).

Premiums : £150, £100 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs : 24 November 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. F. L. Freeman, Secretary to the Education Committee, St. Mary's Road, Southampton. Deposit £1 1s.

#### SOUTHPORT : MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF ART.

The Education Committee of the County Borough of Southport invite architects practising in Lancashire to submit, in competition, designs for a new municipal Technical College and School of Art.

Assessor : Mr. Francis Jones [F.].

Premiums : £200, £100 and £75.

Last day for receiving designs : 1 October 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to the Director of Education, Municipal Buildings, Southport. Deposit £1 1s.

#### WALTHAMSTOW : TOWN HALL AND MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS.

The Corporation of the Borough of Walthamstow invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new Town Hall and Municipal Buildings.

Assessor : Mr. H. Austen Hall [F.].

Premiums : £500, £300, £200 and £100.

Last day for receiving designs : 31 December 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. F. C. Garner, Town Clerk, Town Hall, Walthamstow, London, E.17. Deposit £3 3s.

#### WEST YORKSHIRE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS : PICTORIAL MAP.

The Council of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects offer a prize of 10 guineas for the best "Pictorial Map" of the Society's area.

Applications for conditions and instructions should be forwarded to the Secretary, 62 Woodhouse Lane, Leeds, accompanied by a fee of 2s. 6d. to cover the cost of a  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. scale map showing the Society's boundary.

Designs are to be sent in not later than 1 October 1931.

## Members' Column

### ACCOMMODATION TO LET.

ASSOCIATE MEMBER at 63 Lincoln's Inn Fields, has one large room which he is prepared to sublet to another Practitioner. Door attendance and telephone could be arranged for by agreement. Splendid position, overlooking the Fields, with electric lift and house attention. Apply Box No. 2481.

TO LET unfurnished Architect's office in Gray's Inn. Good light room with use of entrance hall, telephone, etc.—Apply Box No. 1431, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

ASSOCIATE has one room to let in Jermyn Street. South aspect. Rent £16 a quarter. Share telephone.—Apply Box No. 4831, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

ARCHITECT, in order to reduce working expenses, wishes to share his three light furnished offices in Bloomsbury Square with another member. Inclusive rent £75 per annum.—Apply Box No. 1419, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

A FELLOW offers the use of a large furnished office in the Bloomsbury district, telephone and clerical services available.—Reply to Box No. 1981, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

### ACCOMMODATION WANTED.

YOUNG Associate member desires a room in the office of established member with use of telephone and clerical assistance. Preferred locality, near Conduit Street, Lincoln's Inn, or Adelphi.—Box No. 9931, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

### APPOINTMENT WANTED.

ARCHITECT, F.R.I.B.A., with considerable Government and private practice experience in the Tropics, will shortly, owing to retrenchment, be available for appointment at home or preferably abroad.—Box No. 1191, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MR. EDWARD MAUFE [F.] has changed his address from 3 Raymond Buildings, Grays Inn, W.C.1, to 4 Pickering Place, St. James's Street, S.W.1. Telephone Number, Whitehall 5730.

MR. HAROLD GREENWOOD, Student R.I.B.A., has transferred his practice to 21 Bedford Row, W.C.1. (Tel., Chancery 8283.)

MR. ELLIS E. SOMAKE [J.] has changed his address to No. 7 Endymion Road, N.4.

### NEW PARTNERSHIP AND CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

MR. F. A. WALKER [F.] has entered into partnership with Messrs. Reeve and Reeve of Margate. The firm will be known as Messrs. Reeve, Reeve and Walker, practising at 1, Union Crescent, and 1 Cecil Street, Margate.

### DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

MR. C. B. WILLCOCKS, F.R.I.B.A., and Mr. J. R. Greenaway, F.S.I., of 11 Friar Street, Reading, have dissolved partnership by mutual consent and are continuing in separate practices in different offices at the same address. Mr. Willcocks as an Architect and Surveyor (telephone number Reading 644), and Mr. Greenaway as a Quantity, Building and Land Surveyor (telephone number Reading 2860).

### PARTNERSHIP WANTED.

ASSOCIATE R.I.B.A., aged 30 years, energetic and experienced, requires partnership in well-established practice, preferably on the South Coast. Some capital available.—Apply Box No. 6831, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, W.1.

ASSOCIATE, school trained and best London office experience, desires position in London or provincial architect's office with view to future partnership. Small capital available. Reply Box No. 2581, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

A.R.I.B.A. school trained with ten years' London experience and two years American experience as a designer for the Sun Life Assurance Company, Canada, desires partnership or a position with view to such.—For further particulars apply to Box No. 1481, Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

MEMBER desiring Partnership, offers services with view to same. Active occupation with sound prospects of first importance. Wide experience in practice abroad. Highest references. Capital available.—Reply to Box No. 2171, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

### PRACTICE WANTED.

FELLOW with wide experience in practice of best class work, which included public buildings, large office blocks, domestic and church work, desires to purchase a £750 to £1,000 per annum share in well established practice. A smaller share than the above, rising to a larger share according to terms of purchase, would be entertained. Prepared to go abroad if necessary. Strictest investigations welcomed. Full particulars, illustrations and photographs of recent works available for inspection.—Apply Box No. 2081, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

MEMBER with ten years' experience in first class London offices desires to purchase share in Provincial Practice. Highest references.—Box No. 1591, c/o Secretary, R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

### A.B.S. INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

#### HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME

(for property in Great Britain only).

*Further Privileges now Available.*

The Society is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an Architect (or his client) in securing the capital for the purchase of a house for his own occupation, on the following terms:—

#### AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Property value exceeding £666, but not exceeding £2,500, 75 per cent. of the value.

Property value exceeding £2,500, but not exceeding £4,500, 66⅔ per cent. of the value.

The value of the property is that certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

N.B.—Legal costs and survey fees, and, in certain cases, the amount of the first quarter's premium payment will be advanced in addition to the normal loan.

#### RATE OF INTEREST.

In respect of loans not exceeding £2,000 5½ per cent. gross

" " in excess of " 5½ " "

#### REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years, or at the earlier death of the borrower.

#### SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that, provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, and the amount of the loan agreed upon, and subject to the house being completed in accordance therewith, ONE HALF of the loan will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in.

NOTE.—Since 1928, over £50,000 has been loaned to architects under this scheme, and as a result over £600 has been handed to the Benevolent Society.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary, A.B.S. Insurance Department, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

#### R.I.B.A. JOURNAL.

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